The Outlook

NOVEMBER 10, 1915

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

PICTURES AND NEWS

The Outlook presents its readers this week a new feature in the addition of sixteen pages devoted to a group of illustrations produced by a new process of photogravure printing. Two of these pages will be devoted to advertisements selected with a view both to their character and their artistic presentation.

It proposes to do this once every month; and to combine, by the development of the process of printing photogravures, a fine quality of art with timely news interest. Until very recently it was possible to print the photogravure only on a flat press; it can now be printed on a rotary press; and this makes it possible to extend the use of the process from the art publications to the weekly newspaper.

In the history of pictorial art as applied to current events it is interesting to note that the cartoon preceded the news picture. Tweed, the notorious Tammany "boss" who nearly half a century ago was driven out of power in New York City, was indifferent to the editorial denunciations of the great newspapers, although the New York "Times" rendered the city and the country a service of lasting importance in the investigations which it conducted and which laid bare the offenses of the Tweed Ring. But Tweed declared more than once that the caricatures which appeared from the hand of Thomas Nast had introduced a new weapon into the fight. The picture was once largely a matter of art—the representation, so to speak, of still life; the caricature carried it into the field of politics and social struggle, and in such channels as the London "Punch" and other prominent comic papers it has had an immense influence in the affairs of the world. Then the picture became by rapid development a very effective language to convey news.

The picture has often been used without regard to beauty, and it has often been employed in the service of sensationalism; but it has been developed in the best journals as a medium, not simply to entertain readers, but to do for them precisely what vivid writing does—bring vividly before them the character of a man, the representation of an action, a historical background, or an event of current history. It has come to the aid of type as the latest means of communication with the public, and The Outlook has endeavored of late years to reinforce its pen pictures with pictures which address the eye directly.

It proposes, therefore, to make a still more liberal use of the best kind of pictorial presentation in the endeavor to bring the world of to-day before its readers. The pictures it will use in the sixteen additional pages will be not merely for the purposes of entertainment, but for information about events in the world of beauty as well as of action. Without diminishing the space devoted to printed matter The Outlook hopes in this way to add to its effectiveness as a reporter of the daily history of the world.

THE ELECTIONS

November 2 saw elections held in ten States. In New York State the three most important issues presented to the voters were: Shall the Constitution be revised? Shall there be woman suffrage? Shall Tammany get a new foothold in the government of New York City? Massachusetts and Pennsylvania also found themselves face to face with the question of woman suffrage. How they answered this question is told elsewhere in this issue. Massachusetts was also confronted with the problem of electing a Governor, as were Maryland, Kentucky, and Mississippi. In Massachusetts the gubernatorial campaign resulted in the triumph of an unofficially reunited Republican party. Charles Sumner Bird, the Progressive leader who made so excellent a showing in his last campaign for the Governorship, lent his support to Mr. McCall, the admirable Republican candidate, because of the progressive platform upon which he stood. The result was the defeat of Governor Walsh and the return of the Republicans to power. The Massachusetts

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result is regarded as more significant in its National aspect than the result in Maryland, Kentucky, and Mississippi, all of which elected Democratic Governors. Ohio's chief interest in the election lay in the submission of a State-wide prohibition amendment to the Constitution. Virginia voters were faced with the problem of electing a Legislature pledged to the enactment of prohibition legislation in support of the Constitutional amendment which goes into effect on November 1, 1916. They elected a Legislature pledged to enforcement.

In New York State the two great questions concerning the Constitution and Tammany were decisively answered, and in a way which brings comfort to the reactionaries and widespread disappointment to the progressive element in both the Democratic and the Republican parties. In New York City Tammany elected a District Attorney and a Sheriff and a large majority of the Board of Aldermen. The present Board, which has proved such an efficient support to Mayor Mitchel's administration, was elected as the result of fusion in 1913. The breach which Tammany has made in the present city administration through the defeat of Mr. Charles A. Perkins, the successor of Governor Whitman in the office of District Attorney, is for it an important and an encouraging omen for the next Mayoralty campaign.

Of greater National importance, however, is the defeat of the new Constitution which has been repeatedly described and discussed in the pages of The Outlook. The Constitution was defeated by about 400,000 majority. This Constitution, which was largely supported by the more progressive element in the Democratic and Republican parties, had an interesting political history. The Convention that framed it was originally called at the instance of the Democrats, then in power, in the hope that the State could be induced to subscribe to a reactionary revision. The Republicans swept the State as a result of the Sulzer exposures, and the Convention was thrown into what appeared to be reactionary Republican control. Public opinion on this point was measurably strengthened when William Barnes was made Chairman of the important Legislative Committee by Elihu Root. Mr. Barnes and his followers, however, found that their amendments fared badly at the hands of a Convention determined on progress along conservative lines.

It is to be regretted that the Progressives, who had no representation in the Convention, but a large majority of whose proposals for reform were accepted by it, saw fit to do so little to aid in the campaign for its acceptance by the voters. It seems to The Outlook that in holding back from this work the leaders of the Progressive party failed in a large opportunity to render a service to the public and to strengthen their own political position.

ELIHU ROOT

While the proposed new Constitution of the State of New York has been overwhelmingly defeated, that does not, in our judgment, take away in the slightest from the credit which is due to the leaders of the Constitutional Convention. It was a non-partisan body; its deliberations were not only patriotic but highly intelligent; we think it will go down in political history as one of the fine deliberative bodies of our times. The pre-eminent figure in that Convention was Elihu Root. The Outlook has had more than one occasion in recent years to differ radically from Mr. Root. His course in the Republican National Convention of 1912 we believe to have been both politically and morally wrong; but it would be narrow-minded and partisan in a reprehensible degree if we allowed our differences of opinion with him on National politics to blind us to the fact that in shaping the proposed Constitution of the State of New York he displayed intellectual powers and civic statesmanship of the highest order. In an impassioned and touching speech at a dinner of the Economic Club in New York City, devoted to a discussion of the Constitution on the eve of election, Mr. Root said that since he left New York City fifteen years ago to enter the service of the Government his country had been his sole client. We believe that to be a fact. He was certainly a great Secretary of War and a great Secretary of State, and he has shown himself to be a great citizen of the State of New York in his work on the defeated Constitution.

At the age of seventy years he spent five months in the heated summer term at Albany with no hope of any kind of reward except that which might come from the feeling that he had served his State; and he has served his State. Although the Constitution is defeated, Mr. Root, as the leader of the Convention, has laid down certain principles which will finally be recognized and embodied into the political structure of New York.

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THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

Now that New Jersey by a majority of 50,000, New York by about 180,000, Pennsylvania by about 50,000, and Massachusetts by a majority of about 130,000 have gone on record against woman suffrage, it is interesting to review briefly the recent history of the movement.

Since Wyoming adopted woman suffrage in 1869 ten other States have so amended their constitutions as to confer full suffrage rights upon women. The present number of suffrage States is eleven. In 1913 the Legislature of Illinois extended to women all the franchise rights within its power to bestow, viz., for all the offices not created by the State Constitution. This includes Presidential electors, certain county and State offices, and all municipal offices except Justices of the Peace. So Illinois constitutes a class by itself. In the table below, showing the States which have adopted suffrage and the States which have not, Illinois is not included in either class—not in the suffrage States because suffrage has not been adopted by the people, not in the non-suffrage States because suffrage has been adopted by the Legislature.

State.	Year of Adoption of Woman Suffrage.	Population 1910.
*1. Wyoming	1869	145,965
*2. Colorado	1893	799,024
*3. Idaho	1896	325,594
*4. Utah	1896	373,351
*5. Washington	1910	1,141,990
*6. California	1911	2,377,549
7. Arizona	1912	204,354
8. Kansas	1912	1,690,949
9. Oregon	1912	672,765
10. Montana	1914	376,043
11. Nevada	1914	81,875

In the six States marked * women voted for President in 1912. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York, which voted on a Constitutional amendment this year, contain more than twenty per cent of the population of the country. The eleven woman suffrage States contain less than ten per cent of the population of the country.

It will thus be seen that up to this date eleven States, with a total population of about 8,000,000, have adopted woman suffrage, while thirty-seven States, with a total population of about 83,000,000, have not adopted woman suffrage. These figures of population are based on the Census of 1910. It is further to be noted that all the States which have adopted woman suffrage are west of the Mississippi River, that most of them are rural States without large cities and without a large manufacturing population, and that in most of them the men outnumber the women.

Now, turning to consider what tendency has been shown since the adoption of woman suffrage by Wyoming in 1869, the following facts are significant: From 1869 to 1886 four States adopted woman suffrage. From 1896 to 1910 no State adopted it. From 1910 to 1914 it was adopted by seven States—in Oregon after it had been defeated in five successive elections. On the other hand, it has been defeated in twelve States—South Dakota, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. In Ohio there were two elections, and in 1914 the majority against woman suffrage was more than doubled; and in Michigan, at a second election six months after the first, the majority against woman suffrage was raised from 760 to 96,000. It is also noteworthy that the population of the four States which have just rejected woman suffrage amendments exceed by more than 14,000,000 the aggregate population of the eleven States in which women now have the full elective franchise.

The anti-suffragists have good ground for elation at the success of their opposition. But those of us who do not believe in enforced enfranchisement will do well to bear in mind the fact that the contest has only just begun. For in the four States of New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania nearly a million male voters are in favor of woman suffrage. This is a suffrage achievement which cannot wisely be ignored.

PROHIBITION IN OHIO

The prohibition amendment in Ohio was defeated, but the defeat was by no means a discouraging one to the prohibition forces. In 1914 two Constitutional amendments having to do with the liquor problem were presented to the voters of Ohio. One of these, drawn by the temperance forces, provided for State-wide prohibition; the other, drawn by the liquor forces, provided for so-called "home rule" on the liquor question. This latter amendment repealed the county local option law as well and prevented the Legislature from adopting laws to prohibit the liquor traffic in any units larger than town-

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ships or incorporated municipalities. Last year the prohibition amendment was defeated by 83,000. The home rule amendment was adopted by a majority of 12,000. This year the prohibition amendment was defeated, it appears, by 25,000. Another amendment, preventing resubmission of the question within six years, was also defeated.

An example of what the so-called home rule amendment did for some cities in Ohio may be illustrated by the case of the city of Piqua. While "dry" under the county option law, from April 1, 1914, to September 1, 1914, the city docket of Piqua showed thirty-three arrests, of which only nineteen were for drunkenness. As a "wet" city in the first five months under the so-called home rule amendment the city docket showed one hundred and sixty-five arrests, of which one hundred and thirty-six were for intoxication. During both these periods of time the city of Piqua had the same Mayor and the same Chief of Police.

Readers of The Outlook will recall that in reply to an Ohio voter who wrote to Dr. Abbott concerning his opinion of the prohibition amendment in Ohio, he said recently in an open letter: "If we cannot reform the saloons, we shall abolish them. And if we can find no other way to abolish them, we shall abolish the distillery, the brewery, the winery, and the importation of liquor from abroad."

THE STORY OF THE WAR: MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT

The eagerly expected statement from the British Premier was made before the House of Commons on Tuesday of last week. It was frank, firm, and patriotic. Mr. Asquith did not take the attitude of an apologist, but of an expositor. His own words as to this were that he did not propose "to adopt the attitude of a criminal or of a penitent," and he made it clear that his administration and the nation at large were as determined to-day as ever to prosecute the war to its end. He even used the phrase that to this purpose the Government was resolved "to stick at nothing." One sentence of Mr. Asquith's ought to be written on the heart of every democracy—"The moment calls for three things: a proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience, and overflowing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive." His closing words were, "Let us endure to the end." With this may be joined General Joffre's recent utterance, "Peace to-day would be a crime against posterity."

On the all-absorbing question of the campaign in the Dardanelles and in the Balkans Mr. Asquith assumed for the Ministry full responsibility for undertaking the unsuccessful attempt to force the Dardanelles, and admitted that the Government acted in opposition to the views of Admiral Fisher. He brought out more clearly than before the fact that the Dardanelles campaign had checked the efforts of the Turks in the direction of the Suez Canal and had kept two hundred thousand Turks engaged; he brought out also the fact that, under the assurance given privately to England by Greece, it was reasonable to expect that the attempt on the Dardanelles would bring strong support to the Allies in the Balkans. As to what should be done next in the present crisis Mr. Asquith naturally and for military reasons could not be specific, but he did emphatically declare that Servia was not to be abandoned, that England and France were in unison in this, and not only so in purpose but in plans formed. The recent visit of General Joffre to London had that in view.

THE DARDANELLES AND THE BALKANS

Is Great Britain to abandon for the present the Dardanelles campaign and to remove its forces there engaged to the Balkans? Mr. Asquith did not say so positively, but what he did say has been taken as meaning that this course was at least probable. That it would be wise is an opinion gaining ground daily in the judgment of those who have studied the situation. If the combined forces of Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria succeed in reaching Constantinople, the Dardanelles case would be even less hopeful than it is now. Why not, then, put all effort toward reaching Constantinople by the front door, the back door having failed? The one hope for the Allies of preventing the enemy from reaching Constantinople is to interpose a sufficient force across Bulgaria, entering through Greece, southeastern Bulgaria where it adjoins Turkey, and the Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea. The past week has brought out several rumors of large forces moving to this end. Russian transports have been reported as advancing towards Burgas or Varna, the Bulgarian Black Sea ports which have already been shelled by Russian warships. Another report (which came from

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Berlin) was that transports with large French forces were approaching Kavala, a Greek port on the Ægean, not very far from the Bulgarian line. As we go to press, a landing is said to be going on at Kavala.

WHAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS DONE

Returning to Mr. Asquith's speech, the other points of most importance were, that hereafter the war strategy will be conducted by a Cabinet committee of from three to five members, which will be in touch with the full Cabinet; that British submarines in the Sea of Marmora have sunk two enemy battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo-boat, eight transports, and 197 supply ships (facts not known in full before, and making a really extraordinary record when it is remembered that the submarines must pass through the Dardanelles Narrows, guarded by mines and by impregnable fortresses); that Great Britain has now about a million men on the western frontier alone; that the voluntary recruiting system proposed by the Earl of Derby is working well, and that conscription may not therefore be needed at once; that the Germans have not made "a net gain of a foot of ground since April;" and, finally, that the people of Great Britain must be prepared to make even greater sacrifices because of the terrible financial need. With scathing irony Mr. Asquith referred to "the small coterie of professional whimperers which keeps our enemies supplied daily with a diet of falsehood." Mr. Asquith concluded his review of Great Britain's actual naval accomplishment, which included the transporting of over two and a half million officers and men and immense quantities of supplies, with a loss of less than one-tenth of one per cent, by saying, "There has never been anything comparable in history to the service of the navy."

The reception of Mr. Asquith's address was enthusiastic, but the speech which followed from Sir Edward Carson showed that the political opposition is still very strong in England, and that the tone of criticism of the past is still taken by many leaders. On the other hand, the Nationalist Irish leader, Mr. John Redmond, sturdily supported the Premier. It is evident that the question of conscription is still a burning problem in Great Britain.

THE FIGHTING OF THE WEEK

Meanwhile Servia is suffering deeply and resisting splendidly. The advance of the Austro-German troops from the north continues, and one of its great successes during the week was the capture of the city of Kragujevac, containing the Servian arsenal. A juncture has been made by German and Bulgarian forces in the extreme northeast of Servia, but not upon a railway. The advance upon Nish in central Servia, which is the controlling point of the campaign, continues both from the north and from the Bulgarian forces advancing from the south, while Bulgaria has also made advances on the line leading from Sofia to Nish, including the capture of the important town of Pirot. On the other hand, the French forces advancing from Salonika to the border of Bulgaria have attacked Strumitza, which they were formerly incorrectly reported to have captured. The whole appearance of the campaign in Servia indicates that the fall of Nish is only too probable in the near future, and that the only way to block the campaign is by a combination of forces of the Allies and of the Servians in a campaign to be carried on in Bulgaria itself.

In Russia, up to November 3, while the fierce fighting in the neighborhood of Riga and Dvinsk continued, and while the Germans claim considerable gains in each case, there has been no decisive action fought. In the western theater of war the Germans also have made claims of successes, particularly in the neighborhood of Tahure, in the Champagne district, but the facts are in dispute as we write, and it cannot be said that the situation has been essentially changed. Italy, according to Austrian advices, has failed in her recent and second large offensive against Gorizia, popularly supposed to be the key to the attack upon Trieste.

THE FRENCH CABINET

There is a new French Cabinet. This will not surprise the cynical observers of old-time French politics. Of late years, however, we have got accustomed to a new and praiseworthy order of things in France, namely, rather long-lived Cabinets.

Extraordinary conditions demand extraordinary means. The present war is certainly an extraordinary condition. To meet it, the best men in France felt that there should no longer be a party Cabinet in power, but one representing all parties. So, with characteristic initiative, in the very month in which the war broke out the French led the way in Europe by the formation of a "Ministry

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of all the talents," or, as we say, a coalition Cabinet. It did such efficient work that recently the slower-moving Britons saw that they, too, must adopt the same system, and hence we have the present British coalition Cabinet.

But a coalition Cabinet can also be found fault with if its foreign policy runs amuck even in one particular or if the Cabinet be not sufficiently representative. Both of these things were charged against the Cabinet which has just resigned. The new Cabinet under the Socialist Briand, for the third time Prime Minister, is certainly most widely representative. It is composed of such vividly contrasted men as the venerable Charles de Freycinet, Vice-President of the Cabinet; M. Combes and M. Bourgeois, ex-Premiers, now Ministers without portfolio; to the general gratification, M. Ribot, another ex-Premier, remains as Minister of Finance; M. Méline, also a former Premier, becomes Minister of Agriculture; those Royalist and Socialist leaders M. Cochin and M. Guesde become Ministers without portfolio; the celebrated scientist Professor Painlevé's title is now "Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions Concerning National Defense;" and, perhaps most important of all, there is a change of the Ministers of War and of Marine from civilians to "professionals," the gallant General Gallieni, Governor of Paris, becoming the first, and Admiral Lacaze the second. While Premier Briand is also titularly Foreign Minister, the real direction of French foreign policy will doubtless lie in the more experienced hands of another Cabinet member, M. Jules Cambon, late Ambassador to Washington and Berlin, the "General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs." The Ministerial declaration read before Parliament contains the following ringing statement:

> France will not sign a peace agreement until after her restoration, by right of victory, and until she shall have obtained all guarantees of a durable peace.

All well-wishers of the country which has shown itself more resourceful, heroic, and self-respecting than has any other during the war will wish its new Cabinet long life and success.

THE WAR IN MEXICO

How long and how far will the patience of our Government extend while American citizens and American soldiers are killed in American territory? The battle between the contending Mexican factions at Agua Prieta in one day alone—namely, November 2—resulted in the wounding of eleven Americans on American soil. Two or three of these injuries were serious and at least one is expected to prove fatal. This is the second time that precisely this kind of thing has taken place in this vicinity. The Arizona town of Douglas is just over the border of Mexico, and some of these injuries took place in the town itself, while others were of American soldiers doing their duty to their country in the position where they have been placed to guard Arizona from invasion. Carranza's forces held the town of Agua Prieta, and the attack came from Villa forces. Some of Carranza's reinforcements were forwarded through territory belonging to the United States with the consent of our Government. Both commanders gave all the assurances possible that they would see that American lives and property were not injured, but, as usual, these assurances have been absolutely of no effect. The situation on November 3 was that Villa's attack upon the garrison had failed, and he appears to have withdrawn for reinforcements and ammunition, with the probability that he will return to the attack.

If long ago our Government had announced that it would not tolerate such fighting as endangered the lives of its citizens, if it had compelled the faction leaders to refrain from carrying on a battle within a certain distance of American towns or cities, deplorable loss of American life and insult to our National flag would have been saved.

HOW SHALL CHINA BE GOVERNED?

That the question whether China shall be a republic or a monarchy is evidently reaching an acute stage is evidenced by the announcement that British, Russian, and Japanese diplomatic representatives have formally urged upon the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs a postponement of the decision whether a monarchical form of government shall be reestablished. This action of the three foreign governments is based on the statement that the proclamation of a monarchy, while it would not alter the existing state of things generally, would lead to disorders, owing to the strength of the adherents of a republic in different parts of China; that if such disorders occur both Chinese and foreign interests will suffer greatly; and the representatives of the three countries express the hope that while

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

King in the Chicago Daily Tribune

AMERICAN STRATEGY

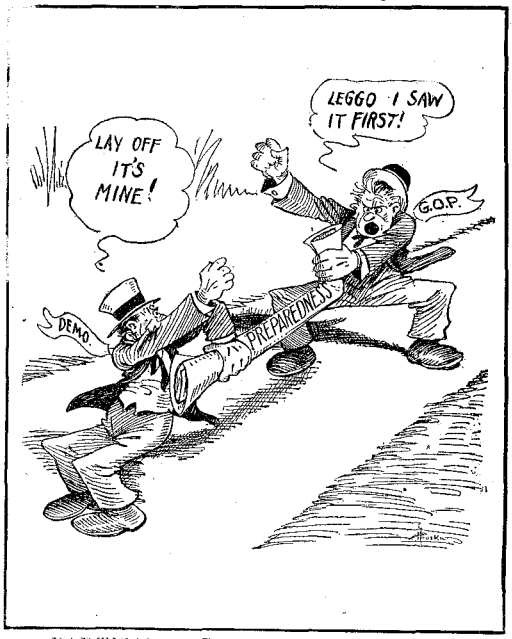
)UR SOLDIERS A TARGET FOR MEXICAN BANDITS

Robert Carter in the New York Evening Sun

NO THOROUGHBRED DOES IT

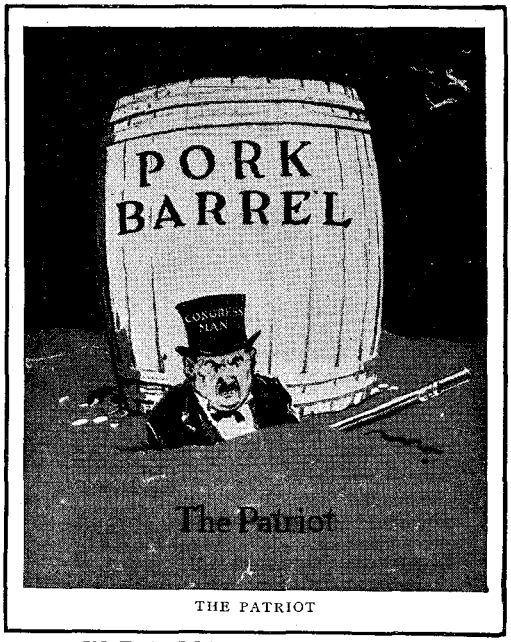
APROPOS OF ALLEGED GERMAN PLOTS TO BLOW UP MERCHANT SHIPS

From the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Evening Gazette



PARTISANSHIP AND PREPAREDNESS

Enright in Harper's Weekly



THE PATRIOT

IN THE POLITICAL TRENCHES

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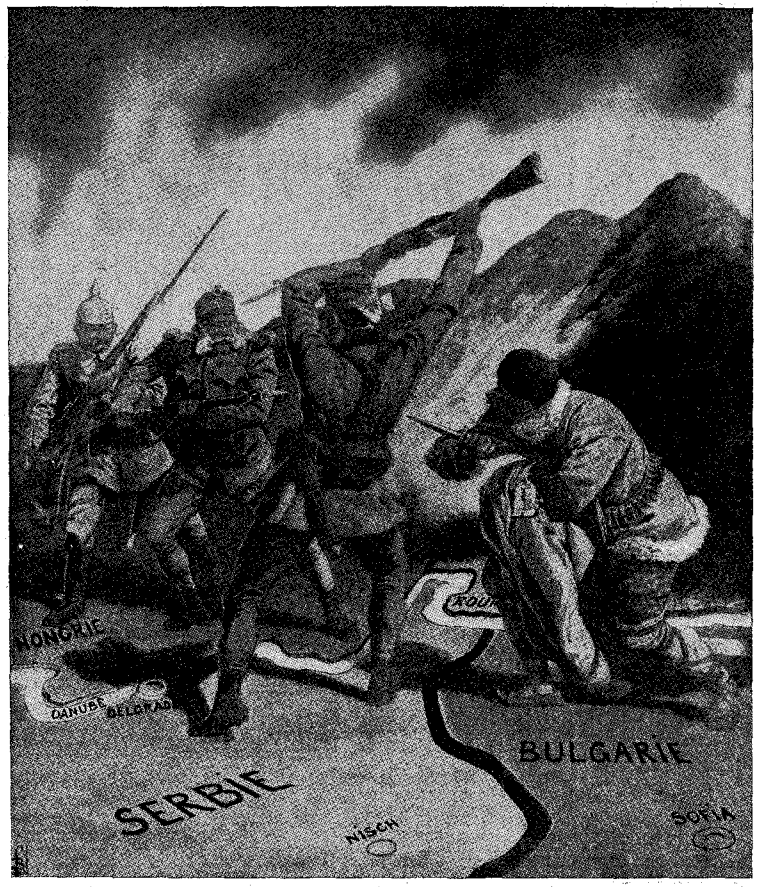
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

From the Petit Journal (Paris)



THE BAD BROTHER

While the Servian struggles heroically against powerful enemies, his Bulgarian brother knifes him in the back

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE WAR IN THE BALKANS

Cesare in the New York Sun

VERY CLEVER, BUT HOW LONG CAN HE KEEP IT THERE?

THE JUGGLER OF SOUTHERN EUROPE

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the European war continues no change will be made in the title of the Chinese Government. It is their belief that the existing Government under Yuan Shi-kai promises the best guarantee for the preservation of order. It is stated that the French Government gave its friendly and unofficial support to the representations made by the three diplomatists; but, owing to the sweeping changes of the French Cabinet, it was impossible to instruct the French Minister in Peking in time.

The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in rejecting the proposals of the three Powers, said that he fully recognized the friendly intention of the Powers, but that the question was purely internal; and that, as the movement for the re-establishment of the monarchy was the outcome of popular sentiment, the Chinese Government could neither expedite nor delay a decision. In replying to the suggestion of possible disorders following a change in government he announced that he could give a formal guarantee for the preservation of order; and he expressed the opinion that if the existing Government were to make any attempt to suppress the monarchical movement that action would cause the very disturbance which the friends of China deprecate.

A despatch from Tokyo reports that there is a strong undercurrent of opposition throughout China to the re-establishment of the monarchy; that under President Yuan's administration during the last four years the provinces have become more tranquil and the establishment of order throughout the country has been general; that if the present political situation remains undisturbed complete tranquillity will be assured throughout the country; and that if, on the other hand, present conditions are disturbed great harm will be done to the interests of foreign affairs in China, and the general peace of eastern Asia will be endangered. The Japanese Government officially disclaims any intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of China, and declares that its action in unison with the other Powers is prompted solely by the desire to guard the interests of all concerned. This action of the Japanese Government, in combination with England and Russia, seems rather a curious commentary on the statements made not long ago that Japan was plotting for the overthrow of the Republic and the re-establishment of the monarchy.

While it is true that a popular government in the American or English sense is impossible at present in China, and that the methods of conducting a republic in a country entirely uneducated in popular government must closely resemble those of an absolute monarchy, it is nevertheless true that the preservation of the Republic would have the great effect of holding such a form of government continually before the people as the end to be worked for and the ideal to be attained.

RELIGION IN CHINA

Meantime very interesting events in the religious field have taken place. President Yuan Shi-kai has just given a large sum of money in aid of the Peking University, the American Methodist College at the capital of China. In view of the pending propaganda towards changing the government of China back from a republic to a monarchy, with Yuan as Emperor, it will occur to some cynics that this gift may indicate the President's desire to placate the many Americans who have been outspoken in their convictions that China should remain a Republic.

Be this as it may, Yuan is consistent in his friendly attitude toward American educational institutions in China. Not long since, when the story of the founding of the West China Union University was told to him, he at once wrote a letter indorsing the plan and containing his check for four thousand dollars. The West China University was established by American and British Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers, and is located at Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan, the most populous province of China. The University is the only Chinese university of higher learning for the three western provinces, which have a population nearly equal to that of our own country. It has already a student body of nearly three hundred. Yuan Shi-kai said of the University:

> The whole world is now being unified. In learning and thought we are daily hastening toward perfect agreement. The purpose of Dr. Beech to unify Western and Chinese culture and ethics will not be difficult of attainment. The establishing now of the University is only the creating of a first channel of communication.

These events recall the general advance of Christianity in China. During the past year over seven thousand high officials, merchants, and literati—the men who hold the destiny of China in their hands—have entered Christian Bible classes. With these leaders of China aligning themselves with Christianity,

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with Yuan's sons studying in a Christian college, with his governors and other high officials presiding at Christian meetings, there is ground for the expectation that China as a whole may some day accept the Christian faith.

The advance during the past five years has been marvelous. At the time of the Changsha riots foreigners had to flee for their lives, their churches were abandoned, and only the Yale Mission was preserved. To-day Christian meetings there have been attended by as many as three thousand students. At Peking the twelve Christian churches have about two thousand new adherents to care for. These churches are filled to overflowing, and more than one has had to enlarge its quarters. Finally, for the first time in history the Christian meetings have been allowed within that part of Peking known as the "Forbidden City." Thus Christianity has entered into the very heart of China.

THE RED CROSS

During the first year of the European war the American Red Cross sent 71 surgeons, 253 nurses, and 43 members of a sanitary commission to Europe—a total of 367 persons. This personnel was divided into five French, two Russian, two German, two Austrian, three Servian, and two Belgian units, and the sanitary commission went to the assistance of Servia and Montenegro in its investigation. The American Red Cross maintained this force in each country a year, with the exception of the Belgian units and the sanitary commission. The tour of duty required of each surgeon and nurse does not exceed six months, so that a number have already returned to this country and substitutes have been sent. During the present month a large number will return. The cost of transportation of these surgeons and nurses, going and coming, has made a constant and very large financial demand upon the Red Cross treasury; in addition, the monthly pay-roll is also a great expense. Funds are becoming exhausted. Hence, to its keen regret, the Red Cross is compelled to withdraw the personnel now in Europe, with the exception of the Belgian units and the sanitary commission in Servia. It may reflect with satisfaction, however, upon the fact that no Red Cross of a neutral country ever before rendered so long and extensive service in the way of personnel to nations engaged in war.

The withdrawal from Europe applies only to the doctors and nurses, whose salaries, traveling expenses, etc., have constituted the chief item of Red Cross war relief expenditure. While the Red Cross funds on hand and in prospect are not sufficient to justify the continued maintenance of all the personnel abroad, this by no means interrupts the numerous shipments of medical and surgical supplies to the Red Cross Societies of the belligerents by our own Red Cross, nor does it interrupt the prompt forwarding of the contributions in money continually being received for the care of the wounded. As the latest issue of the "American Red Cross Magazine" says: "It would be impossible for America to be too generous in its efforts to lessen the misery abounding in Europe's war area." Such balances as the American Red Cross has in its war relief fund are now being applied to the purchase of hospital supplies, and the money hereafter received by contribution will be chiefly applied to the same laudable purpose.

THE RED CROSS: MEXICO

There has also been a forced withdrawal—temporary, we hope—from Mexico. It came about as follows: General Carranza, through our State Department, requested the American Red Cross to discontinue all relief operations in behalf of Mexican citizens. At that time there were only two Red Cross agents in Mexico. One was in the city of Monclova, in northern Mexico; the other was in the City of Mexico, providing daily rations to approximately a hundred thousand persons. General Carranza stated as the reason for this request that, since his forces had gained control of most of Mexico and had followed their successes by establishing order, reopening lines of transportation, and restoring business to conditions more nearly normal, it was no longer necessary for Mexico to accept charitable relief from the United States!

These words may be contrasted with two statements in the "American Red Cross Magazine." In its September number it said:

> The American Red Cross has earnestly desired to carry on a relief campaign in behalf of Mexico's destitute on a large scale, but was so hampered . . . by Mexican chieftains, who apparently did not appreciate the disinterested and strictly humanitarian motives of the organization, that the sympathy of the American people in the cause was nipped almost in the bud.

Reports continue to come to Red Cross headquarters in Washington in an interrupted stream

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which depict conditions among the civilian population of all of Mexico as so utterly chaotic and so abounding in human misery that they probably are unexampled in the world's history. So general and intense is the suffering in Mexico that to particularize is to discriminate.

Despite the hearty encouragement given it by President Wilson, the Red Cross will have to discontinue any active campaign unless the American people shall be disposed to contribute to such a work. . . . It is evident that the state of famine which exists has been brought about in a measure by the exploitation and the exportation of foodstuffs by certain factions in control. And it must be admitted that this fact is largely responsible for the disinclination of Americans to contribute freely to a Mexican relief fund.

In its October number we read:

The economic situation throughout Mexico continues in a deplorable state despite the gathering of late summer crops. These crops, as was to be expected, were incomparably below normal in yield. Winter now is hard upon half-famished and poorly clad millions of human beings who have been compelled to endure a state of unexampled hardship. Those who are not responsible for this state of affairs deserve our commiseration and material help. . . .

We know on the best authority that women, children, and old men have starved to death in Mexico by the hundreds in the last few months, that they are starving to death to-day, and that soon they will be both starving and freezing to death, regardless of what happens politically in that country.

General Carranza received the indorsement of the American Government on October 9. At that time, according to the latest Red Cross report—

Many deaths were occurring daily from starvation, and the country as a whole was in a pitiable plight, economically and industrially. . . . General Carranza's assurances that the situation will be cared for, therefore, have not wholly dispelled the feeling of sincere regret on the part of the American Red Cross over relinquishing its part of the relief work.

CONGREGATIONALISTS IN COUNCIL

The biennial meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches at New Haven, Connecticut, October 20–27, was the largest yet held, 552 delegates being present, with many others from far and near—some 1,800 assembling. Its central meeting-place was the old First Church, an edifice of rare historic interest, which covers many ancient graves and monuments, and which continually attracted visitors to its crypt.

As the business agent of the churches in this work the Council is an assembly of delegates to the chartered "corporation of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States," whose corporate members it elects. This corporation holds trust funds that aggregate nearly thirteen millions and real estate valued at over four millions, and transacts an annual business of $3,576,406.95, employing more than four thousand missionaries and other helpers.

To promote this the churches in council two years ago formally assumed their collective responsibility by adopting a new plan for unifying and co-ordinating missionary work. Seven voluntary societies engaged in it are represented in the Council, which, with the advice of its missionary commission, elects their managing boards.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONS

The annual meetings of the seven societies for missionary, educational, and benevolent work occupied the Council throughout the week with reports, discussions, and addresses. Returned missionaries, driven out of Turkey, eye-witnesses of the horrors perpetrated there, corroborated the record of atrocity that has already received such wide publicity. Five of the six deaths among active missionaries of the Board this year occurred in Turkey among the men and women who stood by the hapless Armenians to the last. The plant of churches, schools, seminaries, colleges, and hospitals built up by Americans in Asiatic Turkey has been wrecked—the native pastors, teachers, and professors tortured and slain or driven out to perish by hunger or the sword.

The exiled missionaries of Turkey predict for that country a similar awakening to that which has already come to pass in China. The "Boxer" fury, wreaked there in 1900 on American missionaries and native Christians, sowed seed now grown to an unprecedented harvest. Prominent Turks even to-day express a higher estimate of Christianity because of its heroic philanthropy in the present crisis. From China and from Japan a great forward movement was reported.

At home the Home Missionary Society and the churches under its care reach a white population speaking twenty-one languages. The colored races—Negro, Indian, and Ori-

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ental—in the same field are cared for by the American Missionary Association with its churches, schools, and colleges. These two and the Board for foreign work have expended this year about $2,100,000, nearly equally divided between our country and the world. Woman's Boards raised nearly one-third of the gifts for foreign work.

Realizing that only a united church can Christianize the world, Congregationalists seek union with kindred denominations. An indication of this tendency was evident on Sunday, when Congregational ministers occupied the pulpits of five Episcopal churches, Bishop Brewster cordially approving. A more decisive case has been presented from Lenox, Massachusetts. The Congregational and the Episcopal ministers have jointly stated to Bishop Davies their wish for permission to unite in common work and worship consistently with the ecclesiastical standards of each. The result will be awaited in all churches with lively interest. For it may go further, hopefully or unhopefully, than any of the conferences held hitherto to indicate the future probabilities.

THE COUNCIL'S ACTION ON PREPAREDNESS

The action of the Council is significant as an indication of public sentiment in the Nation on the subject of "Preparedness against War." The resolutions presented by Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, declared that we "view with painful solicitude the organized and desperate efforts to stampede the Nation at this time into wild and extravagant expenditure for ships and guns, and place upon record now our earnest objection to the commitment of the Nation just now to a policy of so-called preparedness for which Europe is now paying an appalling price," and the resolutions further appealed to the President and Congress "to bend the entire energy of our Government at this crisis in human history . . . to the working out in co-operation with other governments of a plan of international organization, which shall render the recurrence of the present world tragedy impossible." These resolutions, after a hot debate, were referred with amendments offered on the floor to a special committee. The gist of the declaration reported by this committee, and finally adopted, we believe unanimously, is contained in two sentences—the first appealed to the President and to Congress "highly to cherish, in all their deliberations, the time-honored position of this Nation as an advocate of peace, and to take no steps toward increased armaments which are not necessitated by grave considerations of National defense;" the second embodied Dr. Jefferson's call for co-operation with other governments in working out a plan of international organization for peace.

An assembly composed largely of clergymen is much more likely to be influenced by sentimental than by warlike tendencies. The fact that this Council refused to adopt a resolution charging an unnamed accused with "organized and desperate efforts to stampede the Nation into wild and extravagant expenditures for ships and guns," and substituted therefor a well-balanced resolution calling for preparedness both for National defense and for international peace, affords an encouraging evidence that the American people have not lost their poise. It will scarcely be charged that this Council was stampeded by a mad rush for militarism which, we must add, exists only in the imagination of those who condemn it.

Nor, we think, will ex-President Eliot be charged with being the instrument of this purely imaginary organized effort to create such a military stampede. And Dr. Eliot, in a characteristically calm and rational article in the "North American Review," takes precisely the ground taken by the National Council of Congregational Churches—with one exception. Pointing out some of the steps which can wisely be taken to equip the Nation for defense for which "the necessary expense would be made as a species of insurance against a small chance of terrible calamity," he urges that not only increased armament should be made, such as is "necessitated by grave considerations of National defense," but also such as would be required to enable us to furnish our quota to an international police, needed for a double purpose, "the forcible prevention of international war" and "the restoring of order in nations or communities—whether civilized or barbarous—which had fallen into anarchic conditions." Neither preparation, we may add, would call for "wild and extravagant expenditures."

The Outlook welcomes these two utterances—the resolutions of the National Council and the article of Dr. Eliot—as indications of the growing conviction of the American people that the League of National Defense and the International League of Peace are not inconsistent but harmonious and co-oper-

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ative movements, deserving the support of all patriotic citizens.

DEAN BRIGGS ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS

The Outlook has already reported the recent athletic controversy which resulted in the loss to Yale of the services of some of her best representatives on the football field, baseball diamond, and track. A striking commentary on the change that has come over the intercollegiate athletic situation within the last few years is contained in a comment by Dean Briggs, of Harvard, upon this misfortune to Harvard's chief rival. In a recent number of the Harvard "Alumni Bulletin" Dean Briggs writes:

> A few facts about the Yale athletes who have found themselves disqualified under the Yale eligibility rules should be generally known:
>
> Their ineligibility was reported by Yale to Princeton and Harvard before any public announcement.
>
> Neither Princeton nor Harvard would have protested these players; and, so far as Princeton and Harvard were concerned, Yale was free to use her own judgment.
>
> The five players themselves withdrew before definite action by the Yale Athletic Association.
>
> The Yale Athletic Association, in the persons of its Chairman and Treasurer, generously took on itself the blame for the unfortunate position of the five players.
>
> It is difficult to see how any college could have acted more honorably than Yale, and impossible to find two men more sensitively and generously right-minded than the Chairman and the Treasurer of the Yale Athletic Association.
>
> Yale has shown that she will risk severity toward herself rather than unfairness toward a rival. We wish her to believe that her rival is not only a rival but a partner; that she is as free to use her students according to their deserts as if no intercollegiate games were involved; and that in abolishing summer ball for the future and ignoring it in the dimly lighted past she would now not merely restore some of her best athletes to their own, but would help Harvard to a larger and truer view of intercollegiate athletic friendship.

As one of the chief leaders in the campaign for clean athletics, the attitude of Dean Briggs may be taken as typical of the newer spirit in intercollegiate rivalry. The war that has been waged against the introduction of the professional element in amateur athletics is not based upon any false feeling that it is dishonorable or discreditable for a man to earn his living by the teaching or the playing of a game. It has been based upon the fact that it is unfair to ask men who play a game for the pleasure or the physical benefit that is to be derived from it to measure swords with those with whom it is a business. The campaign in particular against summer baseball has been rightly based upon the belief that the deception necessarily practiced by the summer ballplayer placed him outside the pale of fair competition. The college player who receives pay for taking part in a baseball game in which he is permitted to appear because in the eyes of the public he is an amateur athlete is not acting in accordance with any recognizable ethical code. He endangers the amateur spirit by violating the first principles of fair play. Such a player pretends to be what he is not for reasons of personal gain, and in so doing forfeits his claim to the status of an amateur.

Yale, in acting as she has done in a case involving members of her own student body, who apparently sinned from ignorance rather than intent, performed a notable service to American athletics.

ATHLETICS AND EDUCATION

While there has been steady and effective improvement in standards and management of intercollegiate contests in the last ten years, there are many intelligent people, by no means mollycoddles, who believe that there are still serious evils to be eradicated. A striking article by William T. Foster, President of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, in the "Atlantic Monthly" for November, indicates that discussion on this subject will not down. President Foster's views may be radical, but they cannot be ignored. Recent events at Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, referred to in the foregoing paragraph, emphasize the situation. The most serious difficulties, both past and present, are connected with football, and, while The Outlook believes in intercollegiate athletics, it desires to call attention to one phase of the football problem which ought to have special public interest, for it concerns every taxpayer in the United States.

The Military and Naval Academies at West Point and Annapolis are Government institutions, are paid for by the taxpayers, and, to a certain extent, are managed by the voters of the country acting through their representa-

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tives in Congress. We raise the question whether it is not inconsistent to subject the cadets of these two fine institutions to all the rancors, controversies, animosities, casualties, and possibly permanent injuries, that seem to be irrevocably connected with great football games. If an undergraduate of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Michigan, Leland Stanford, California, or Chicago Universities wishes to run the risk of broken ribs, a twisted knee, or an injured eye, it is his own concern or that of his parents. A college graduate entering civil life can conceivably do his work as a lawyer, banker, merchant, or teacher as well on a pair of crutches as on two sound legs. The case of army and navy cadets, however, is different. They are given an expensive education by the people of the United States, and they are therefore answerable for their efficiency to the people of the United States. They are selected with great care. Candidates who present themselves at West Point or Annapolis with even slight physical defects are rejected. This is because the people of the United States, we think rightly, want that the officers of the army and navy shall be as physically perfect as possible. And yet after they are admitted to West Point or Annapolis they are allowed to run the greatest risks on the football "gridiron." Six years ago a West Point cadet had his neck broken in a football game, and there have been innumerable instances of permanent, even if minor, physical disabilities which midshipmen and cadets have suffered as a result of football. A lawyer can work in his office on crutches, but a naval commander cannot walk the bridge of his ship or an army officer mount a horse unless his legs are in good condition.

The argument, which we accept as sound, that the athletic spirit raises the physical standards in our civilian colleges does not apply to West Point or Annapolis. Since the midshipmen and cadets are in physical training daily from the time they rise until the time they go to bed, intercollegiate athletics are not necessary for them in this respect. As a spectacle we admit that the annual football game between West Point and Annapolis is the most brilliant of the season, and has a dramatic interest that stirs the blood of even the most phlegmatic observer. Nevertheless we raise the question whether consistency does not require the abolition of football, or at least intercollegiate football games, in our two great National Academies.

IGNACIO ZULOAGA

As a young man the distinguished Spanish painter, Ignacio Zuloaga y Zabaleta, was an operative in his father's foundry. Later he became clerk with a mining company. Still later he was a dealer in antiques. Finally he became a bull-fighter and killed fifteen bulls.

Not every bull-fighter turns artist, but when he does you may expect something with the authority of the illustration of the toreador on another page. Against a gaunt background of bare buildings and barer hills and a bleak wind-swept sky stands a figure peculiarly Spanish in its pride, self-sufficiency, and yet essential manliness. In all the Zuloaga pictures you feel the artist's Basque virility, and you also feel something else—the leanness and dreariness both of Spanish landscapes and Spanish customs as depicted long ago by El Greco and Ribera, and then the acuteness and cynicism handed down by Goya.

Zuloaga was born at Eibar, in the Basque province of Viscaya, on the line of the railway between San Sebastian and Bilbao. After he had definitely taken up painting as a profession, he passed a period of probation in Rome and Paris, but gladly returned from all the extremes of impressionism and other queer isms to what he likes to call the "verism" of that most Spanish of Spanish towns, Segovia. At first the painter's touch was too heavy, as might be expected from a rugged, independent, arbitrary nature. But little by little there has come a maturer style. His design is still as clear and firm as ever, but the figures seem more lithe. The coloring is no longer hard, flat, metallic, opaque; it becomes as resonant as if it were sung. Moreover, the subject-matter, too, is serener, more poetic and worth while; no longer so sinister and revolting, with its emphasis on the evil in life. In his fullness of activity Zuloaga may be called in many respects a worthy successor to Velasquez and Murillo in the interpretation of Spain. He is no depicter of the sunshiny, vivacious, joyous Spanish life, as his fellow Spaniards Fortuny and Sorolla have shown it. But the Zuloaga canvases are no less vibrating, if darker and less wholesome in their vital presentment of more primitive racial characteristics.

THE BATTLE-SHIP NEVADA

In the illustrated section of this week's Outlook appears a striking photograph of the battle-ship Nevada as she appeared a little

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while before her acceptance by the Government. As The Outlook goes to press she has not yet officially become part of the United States navy, but there is no reason to expect other than a successful outcome for her speed trials off Rockland, Maine.

The new battle-ship Nevada is nearly three times the tonnage of the Oregon, in which Captain Clark rounded the Horn at the time of the Spanish-American War. She is only a little less than twice as large as the Connecticut, once flag-ship of "Fighting Bob" Evans. She is eight thousand tons greater in displacement than the Delaware, the first of the American war-ships of the dreadnought class.

The Nevada has many points to distinguish her from her older sisters. She is the first American battle-ship to mount anti-aircraft guns. She is the first exclusively oil-burning dreadnought that has been built for any navy. In contradistinction to most coal-burning battle-ships, she shows but a single funnel. The last single-funnel battle-ship in the American navy was the Texas, the sister ship of the Maine, destroyed in Havana Harbor.

As will be seen by the illustration, the gun arrangement on the Nevada marks a great change in American practice. She carries ten guns mounted in four turrets. The extreme forward and extreme aft turret each carries three guns, a system of French origin.

The main armor of the Nevada is seventeen and one-half inches thick and extends eight and a half feet below the water line. The triple-gun turrets are protected by sixteen inches of armor, and the double-gun turrets by eighteen inches.

The Nevada, like all other modern American battle-ships, carries the two distinctive basket-work military masts—masts which American officers believe present the strongest possible resistance to the destructive effect of gun-fire. The observation station on the military mast is of tremendous value in battle, for in the determination of ranges and in the effect of fire it is of vital importance. A single well-placed shell might destroy the military mast of the European type, but the likelihood that one of our masts could be brought down in this manner is relatively remote.

INDIAN FAIRS

Those who decline to believe in any other kind of Indian than that certified and indorsed by Fenimore Cooper may be interested to learn of the progress that modern Indians are making in the field of agriculture. What they have accomplished in this direction is becoming more generally known through the inauguration of Indian fairs, sanctioned by the Indian Office at Washington and fostered and promoted by it.

The purpose of these fairs is to encourage the Indians in farming, the production of live stock, and other industrial activities by stimulating rivalry and competition among them.

The fairs, which take the place of the well and unfavorably known Indian "fiesta," are in charge of the superintendents on the several Indian reservations. They are patterned after the white man's county fairs, with the undesirable features eliminated. Gambling, liquor, and dancing are prohibited; horse races, if any are held, are limited to two a day. The exhibits for the most part consist of farm products of all kinds, live stock, Indian handiwork, culinary products, sewing, the work of Indian children in the schools, baby shows, and similar exhibits. For the best exhibits generous prizes are offered of cash and useful things. In addition, a greatly prized certificate of merit is sent to the winners by the Indian Office at Washington.

Experts from the various State agricultural colleges take occasion at these times to give lectures, in some cases illustrated by slides or moving pictures. Most of the fairs are financed locally by means of gate receipts, voluntary subscriptions, and advertising in programmes; in a few cases, however, the Indian Office has given aid from funds at its disposal. The first Indian fair was held on the Crow Reservation in Montana in the fall of 1905, while this year nearly one hundred fairs were held.

On most of the reservations holding fairs there is a regular organized "Indian Fair Association," with Indian officers, who manage it under the supervision of the superintendent of the reservation, thus making the Indians feel that the fair is their own enterprise, for the success of which they alone are responsible. The superintendent of one of the large reservations in Arizona, reporting to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington concerning a fair under his direction, says:

"The event passed off without a single incident of disorder or disturbance of any sort. There was not a single instance of drunkenness, and no evidence was to be seen of drinking on the part of a single Indian. No extra police were employed but two

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special liquor officers were on the ground incognito, yet failed to make a single arrest. This showing speaks volumes in favor of the Indians. Could a white assemblage of similar size or duration make as good a showing?"

Another reservation superintendent, reporting to the Commissioner regarding the benefit of these fairs and their results, says:

"There can be no question as to the benefit to be derived by the Indians from these fairs. They arouse ambition, and thereby stimulate effort and inspire competition. The expression—orthography not vouched for—'*E-ke-da-go-ba-gon-sna*' (I'll beat him next year), heard on every hand, clearly denotes the spirit of rivalry engendered. At the outset the Indians were in the dark as to the meaning and purpose of the fair, but they are now wide awake."

The Indian Office keeps in close touch with the work and progress of these exhibits, and issues certain orders to the superintendents that have to be observed. For instance, the Office insists that distinctly Indian fairs shall be limited to three days, but where the Indians join in other fairs the local practice of course prevails.

The campaign being carried on by the Indian Office for the Indian's industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and State fairs, in which the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man. In many cases this has already been done, and with no discredit to the Indian. At the New State Fair held in 1913 at Muskogee, Oklahoma, Jack Postoak, a full-blooded Mississippi Choctaw Indian, won first prize for cotton, and at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, the same Indian won a special prize for the best individual farmer's exhibit of cotton. Many other such instances are on record at the Indian Office. A picture showing an Indian exhibitor and the products of his labor appears in the illustrated section of this issue of The Outlook.

LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

Eight years ago, or thereabouts, a committee of persons who had noted the extent of the problem of the feeble-minded in the public schools of New York called upon Governor Hughes to see if something could not be done toward solving it. Early in July the people of New York were able to gather the first fruits of that visit. Out of this journey of public-spirited men to the executive chamber at Albany came the project for the establishment of Letchworth Village, an institution intended to care for three thousand feeble-minded persons. Politics of the kind that ruled at Albany through the Dix and Sulzer régimes delayed the execution of the plan. At last four dormitories, built from the field stone found on the site, have been completed and opened. They are capable of housing seventy persons each. The capacity of the institution among the Ramapo Hills back of Haverstraw is now three hundred and thirty. On Wednesday, October 20, Governor Whitman paid his first official visit to the institution and laid the corner-stone of another building, the attendants' home.

Early in July eighty children were taken from the much-reviled institution on Randall's Island and sixty from institutions and homes in the counties scattered along the Hudson south of Albany. All told, there are now two hundred and forty in the institution. They are divided into four groups, according to their age, sex, and degree of improvability.

One dormitory is filled with boys, none of whom are over sixteen years of age. They are of the type on which Dr. Little, the superintendent, bases his hopes for the success of Letchworth Village. Having caught them young, as it were, he expects to be able to train them so that they can do something toward their own support and learn to like so well the place which the State has provided for their home that they will not wish to leave it. Their life is made up of outdoor work and play. The latter includes baseball, football, swimming, and skating.

Another dormitory houses the group of low-grade male adults who will never be able to do a great deal of useful work, but whose wants must always be supplied by others. In a third is the group of high-grade adults who are capable of doing a great many tasks such as fall to the lot of the farmer. There is ample work of this sort for them to do at Letchworth Village.

A fourth building is occupied by women and girls.

There is a place for all ages at Letchworth Village, and a happy combination of work and play and open air to keep the body and mind in as good health as may be. It is difficult to imagine the inmates living among more wholesome and happy surroundings. Dr. C. S. Little, the superintendent, intends that the place shall be like a home to those

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who are received there. It is to be hoped that the construction of this much-needed institution may be continued to completion with speed, for it promises to come as near to solving the problem of caring for the feeble-minded as any institution can. The principle upon which its operation is based is that the greatest economy may be secured through the co-operation of those who are thus segregated, through the utilization of such capacity as they have and the cultivation of their happiness.

AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN COMRADESHIP

Foreign papers are specially worth reading just now for their correspondence from the seats of war. From its correspondent in Galicia there appears in the number of the "Journal de Genève" for September 28 a letter of especial vividness with regard to the wounded in that much-fought-over country.

At one station the correspondent describes seeing an Austrian captain of infantry, a man of a fine, blue-eyed type, lying on a bank gravely wounded. A shell had carried away part of his body. He was suffering tortures. Some Russian prisoners were arriving, officers among them. In passing they respectfully saluted the wounded Austrian.

But some rushed up to him, even knelt before him, and threw their arms around him or pressed their hands against those of the Austrian, who was too weak to speak. The Russians spoke, however, and with great emotion. The emotion of the Austrian was also visible.

It seems that six weeks ago these very Russians, after terrific fighting, had surrendered to this very Austrian officer. Worn out with thirst, they had found a peculiarly sympathetic and courteous reception from the Austrian. He attended them with great care. Prisoners do not forget that sort of thing. Chance brought them again face to face with their captor. Now they wanted to pay their debt of gratitude.

Comrade! All that this word signifies in times of peace, of gayety, of happy serenity, of normal fraternity, war doubles, as the correspondent points out, by sentiments stronger, nobler, more largely human. Comradeship even brings together, above and beyond the hatred of race, opponents who have just been loyally fighting for their respective countries. These sentiments are found, we believe, in all the armies which are fighting to-day.

WE ARE STILL CHEERFUL

The elections have come and gone and have left some disappointments. The saloon interests are victorious in Ohio and we are opposed to the saloon interests; the new Constitution was tragically beaten in the State of New York and we ardently desired the success of the new Constitution; Tammany is again in the saddle in New York City and we sincerely believe that Tammany corruption is a menace to our National life; woman suffrage has been defeated in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, but the enormous vote cast in these four States by the suffragists shows that the question is by no means finally settled and we wish it were finally settled.

But the sun still shines. The law of evolution is still on the statute-books of the universe. The human race falls down occasionally, bruises itself, and weeps some bitter tears; but it picks itself up and goes on walking, and persistently in the right direction. The world is a better world to live in than it was fifty years ago. We are still cheerful.

DEMOCRACY AND WAR

The admitted military and diplomatic blunders of the Allies in the Balkan Peninsula, the reorganization of the French Cabinet, and the open political contentions and controversies in Great Britain are naturally pointed to by Germany as manifestations of inefficiency, if not folly, on the part of the Allies. Many Americans whose sympathies are with the Allies have been greatly depressed by these signs of controversy and dissension in the allied ranks. The diplomatic success of Germany in winning the support of Bulgaria and her apparent steady progress into the Balkan Peninsula have brought again to the lips of even thoughtful men phrases concerning British "muddling" and French "vacillation."

Our conviction is that the "muddling" and "vacillation" have been actually less than they appear to be. We do not forget that the British navy is supreme on the open sea and is holding the German navy imprisoned in German harbors; nor that France under the military leadership of Joffre has proved the equal at least, and many critics believe the superior, of Germany on the western frontier.

But nevertheless it is true, and it ought to

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be admitted by every fair-minded man, that German efficiency—that is to say, Germany's ability to act as a unit, to form a very large and coherent plan, to prepare with foresight for the execution of that plan, and to carry it out without discussion or difference of opinion—is remarkably exemplified by her penetration of the Balkan Peninsula and her march towards Constantinople.

How this efficiency is produced was clearly set forth in The Outlook of last week by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick in his article entitled "Liberty in Germany." It is done by subjecting the individual, even in the minutest particulars of his life, to the supreme authority of the state. Professor Kuno Francke, of Harvard, has described the same thing in a recent book of essays on the war. Modern German political philosophers do not merely admit this subjection of the individual to the state, but commend it as the highest form of civic organization.

To this theory of the social and political structure of government all democratic countries are unalterably opposed. As we have many times said in these pages, the sympathies of the American people are against Germany in this contest, not because they dislike the German people nor because they fail to recognize the splendid contributions of the German people to science, art, industry, and education, but because they believe the political philosophy for which Germany is fighting is a dangerous philosophy. Germany believes that the individual exists for the state; the United States was founded on the fundamental doctrine that the state exists for the individual.

It is well, therefore, for Americans to remember that what is called British "muddling" and French "vacillation" are essential parts of democratic freedom. We cannot complain if governments which are based upon the fundamental right of the individual to have an opinion and to speak it, and which are maintained for the distinct purpose of protecting this right, sometimes display in their parliamentary and even in their military affairs the confusion which necessarily comes from the free, untrammeled expression of public opinion. We cannot keep our political cake and eat it at the same time. We cannot have French and British freedom of the individual and German efficiency in the same nation. Muddling is an essential part of democracy, and those who want democracy must cheerfully accept the muddling.

Those children who are brought up with the right, under certain broadly defined limitations, to form their own opinions and take their own initiative and bear their own responsibilities will make mistakes, but they will form a family circle of mutual trust and tolerance, and in the end they will make the kind of citizens that America believes in. The children who are brought up under iron-clad commands enforced by corporal punishment may obey the paternal laws while they have to, but sooner or later they will become rebels.

Mr. Owen Johnson recently asked General Joffre on behalf of "Collier's Weekly" whether he thought a French submarine could have been ordered to sink the Lusitania. Joffre replied:

> No French Government would impose such an order, knowing that it could not be obeyed. We cannot give inhuman commands to human beings. With us the army is not the master but the servant of the nation, and the nation reposes on a public conscience which is the sum of the consciences of its soldiers; and our responsibility to that conscience is higher than any military necessity.

So far from discouraging us, the shifting of the French and British Cabinets and the political controversies of which they are a part ought really to give us a new faith in democracy. Americans prefer a free democratic government, which recognizes that there are some orders that it cannot give to its soldiers, to the most efficient autocratic government conceivable which can command the obedience of its army and navy to orders that violate the decent opinions of mankind.

A MAKER OF TALES

Robert Louis Stevenson spent the winter of 1887–8 at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, and his residence and work there have been commemorated recently by placing a tablet on the cottage in which he lived. The two kindly people who were his landlord and landlady are still living, and they unveiled the tablet in memory of the distinguished guest, the magic of whose talk was once heard under their roof.

Stevenson is an appealing figure. He was as truly an adventurer as if he had lived in the seventeenth century, and, like many of the seventeenth-century adventurers, his daring was touched by the romance of genius, for genius always has something of romance. It is the antithesis of the commonplace; it is always unexpected. If Steven-

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son's genius was not massive, it was highly individual and distinctive, and its individuality was emphasized by his patient and tireless pursuit of art as a craftsman. Almost all his effects were more or less calculated; but that does not mean that they were artificial.

Although born in Scotland and in a big sense the reporter of the Edinburgh of two generations ago, Stevenson's frail body made him a lover of sunshine, and one likes to think of him in those happy days in Paris when he was the cheeriest and most fascinating of the group who made up the bohemia of that day; or on the Mediterranean, where the air is often cold but the sunshine is perennial; or basking in the genial brightness of the South Seas. Always a tireless if not a patient seeker of health, Stevenson never waited upon strength. He sat at his writing-table facing death for fifteen or twenty years, but always with a smile on his face and a pen in his hand. To recall Browning, he greeted the Unseen with a cheer.

Saranac Lake has had notable residents and visitors; among them the man who more than any other has given the place its atmosphere and reputation, Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, physician and scientist, patient investigator, lover of men and beloved of men to a rare degree. They were sad months which Thomas Bailey Aldrich spent in Saranac tending the sinking flame of his son's life, but even there his humor did not desert him. "We do not dress for dinner in Saranac," he wrote; "we dress for breakfast."

Stevenson hated the climate; and it was an experience not to be forgotten to sit in the little sitting-room of the cottage in which he lived, the black mountain stream and the snow-covered ravine outside the window, a fire blazing on the hearth, and the author of "Prince Otto" pacing the floor and talking in his whimsical, fascinating way of his experiences of climates, countries, peoples. His talk was keen, unexpected, and full of the exaggeration of a Scotchman with imagination. Lowell says somewhere that when a Scotchman has imagination he does not possess it, it possesses him; and it was the joint possession of imagination and humor which made Carlyle in many respects the most fundamentally misunderstood man of his time.

Stevenson played with a subject very much as a boy plays with soap-bubbles. He blew a little bubble; and then as his fancy was awakened and his humor became active the bubble began to expand. It grew bigger and bigger; his imagination awoke; iridescent colors began to play over the surface of the bubble; and finally, when it had reached the limit of distention, it vanished into thin air and another took its place.

Saranac was not unfavorable for his work, and in the Baker cottage he wrote "Pulvis et Umbra," "A Christmas Sermon," "The Master of Ballantrae," and that very delightful and characteristic essay "The Lantern Bearers."

One night at a dinner he was asked why he had never introduced any heroines in his stories. At that time no woman had crossed the threshold of Stevenson's work except on very minor errands. He promptly replied that nothing stirred and interested him so much as daring; and he described the various ways in which as a boy he had overcome natural timidity. The implied challenge was taken up at once by a very charming woman who happened to be present, and who, apparently without design, began to tell stories of the daring of women of the army posts on the Western frontier. One story after another she told with delightful simplicity and also with delightful art. Stevenson listened intently, and after the men went out of the room inquired who she was. Later he said, by way of amends, that he would certainly introduce a woman into his next story, and a woman appeared in "The Master of Ballantrae," but as a woman she gave small satisfaction to his readers. He was to create delightful women later.

The bronze tablet by Mr. Borglum represents Stevenson standing in fur coat and cap, and bears the inscription, "I was walking in the verandah of a small house outside the hamlet of Saranac. It was winter, the night was very dark, the air clear and cold and sweet with the purity of forests. For the making of a story these were fine conditions. 'Come,' said I to my engine, 'let us make a Tale.'" Above the dates at the bottom of the tablet are the words: "Here he wrote 'The Master of Ballantrae,' 'A Christmas Sermon,' 'The Lantern Bearers,' 'Pulvis et Umbra,' 'Beggars,' 'Gentlemen,' 'A Chapter on Dreams.'"

The young iconoclasts who are grinding to powder the images of the Victorians and giving the dust to the four winds of heaven have spared Stevenson; he defies the disintegrating acid of a moment of reaction.

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There is a quality in his work which it is impossible to dismiss as Philistine or commonplace or as addressed to the *bourgeoisie;* all the terrible crimes of sentimentalism and the bending of the knee to the middle classes of which the Victorians are now accused cannot be laid at his door. He was an artist and an aristocrat. He faced his own life bravely; he did not take life too seriously; and he detested a crowd.

If "Treasure Island" and "Kidnapped" contain the most substantial stuff of his imagination and reveal pre-eminently the strength of his art, his genius is to be found in "Prince Otto," "A Lodging for the Night," "Providence and a Guitar," those whimsical tales which are artificial in one sense. But there are many kinds of artifice, and in Stevenson's case what would have been artificiality in another was an expression of the nature of the man. He was a teller of tales of fantasy as well as of adventure, and of such there will never be an end; nor will there ever be an end of the joy which these magicians who weave the spell of the imagination will give to the world.

AN OPEN LETTER

DID JESUS CHRIST TEACH NON-RESISTANCE?

You ask me what Jesus meant by "Resist not evil," and your own interpretation of his saying you give in the following sentence: "It is true that his 'life was one of active and energetic resistance to the power of evil'—but his resistance was spiritual, not physical, force." I will give my interpretation with equal brevity. He meant, Resist not evil when it assails your personal interests, but you may resist it to the death, if need be, when it assails those whom it is your duty to protect.

Which of these interpretations is correct? I ask you to consider with an open mind the reasons which lead me to reject your interpretation and to adopt the one which I have given.

It is evident that Christ's Apostles did not think their Master taught that all use of force was wrong. Matthew explicitly reports him as saying, "I came not to send peace, but a sword;" Paul commends the rulers, even pagan rulers, because they bear not the sword in vain; the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews counts among the glories of faith that it inspired the ancient heroes of faith to fight successfully the armies of the aliens; and John portrays Jesus as going forth as a conqueror on horseback in righteousness to make war. It is equally evident that the early Christians did not think that Jesus forbade all use of force, for history reports that one reason why Constantine the Great adopted Christianity was because he found that the Christians were better soldiers, man for man, than the pagans.

The life of Jesus confirms the interpretation given to his teachings by the Apostles and the early Christians. When he was attacked, he did not defend himself. Buffeted and spit upon, he submitted without physical resistance. Deliberately misunderstood, misreported, slandered, abused, he interposed no denial to the false accusations brought against him. Even when on trial for his life before Pilate the only answer he would make to the false accusations of his enemies was silence, broken only for the purpose of explaining his spirit and purpose. He used neither his moral nor his physical force in resisting evils that threatened himself. On the other hand, he did not hesitate to use physical force in defending others. In a previous article, on "The Courage of the Christ," I have pointed out how he began his career by driving from the Temple the corrupt ring which had possession of its outer court, overturning the tables of the money-changers, setting loose the caged doves, and using a whip, if not as the instrument, certainly as the symbol of his power. And at the close of his life, when the Temple police came to arrest him, he confronted them, literally floored them, for it is said that they fell backward to the ground, and not until his disciples had escaped did he suffer himself to be led away by the police. Whether the power which he used on this occasion was moral or physical, natural or supernatural, it is not important to inquire, since the *effect* of that power was physical. Even the skeptic, who thinks this incident an exaggeration or a mere tradition, must still see in it the Apostles' understanding of the spirit and methods of the Master.

For more than half a century I have been studying the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. He is my supreme Master. I acknowledge to him absolute allegiance. I have honestly tried to understand the spirit of his life and of his instructions, and

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whatever success I may have had as a public teacher, whether by voice or by pen, in the pulpit or in the press, has been due to a sincere endeavor to apply his principles and precepts to the problems of modern life, individual and social. It is my profound conviction that those teachings give no warrant for Tolstoyism. Tolstoy is at least consistent. Because Jesus says, "Swear not at all," Tolstoy would abolish all oaths. Because Jesus says, "Judge not," Tolstoy would abolish courts of justice. Because Jesus says, "Take no thought for the morrow," Tolstoy would abolish making provision in the present for future needs. Because Jesus says, "Resist not evil," Tolstoy would abolish, not only armies and navies, but police. The American pacifist is not consistent. He would not abolish courts of justice nor judicial oaths, nor forbid the honest accumulation of wealth by individual enterprise in preparation for future need; nor would he forbid the organization of government nor the enactment and enforcement of laws against murder, rape, and robbery. I think there is as little in the spirit and teachings of Jesus to forbid the use by government of whatever force is necessary to protect its citizens from foreign assault as there is to forbid the use of force to protect its citizens from domestic crime. A man may surrender his own rights and abandon to wreckage his own interests rather than fight to defend them, and often it is Christian so to do. But no man has a right to accept public office if he is not willing to fight in defense of his country; no man has a right to take the money of others intrusted to him if he is not ready to fight to defend that trust against robbers; no man has a right to beget children if he is not ready to fight to defend them against the assaults of the criminal and the seductions of the vicious.

When Peter came to the defense of his Master, his Master told him to put up the sword; so when John Brown sought to arouse the slaves to an insurrection in the South, Henry Ward Beecher condemned his course and for the same reason. If John Brown had succeeded in inciting the slaves to insurrection, the result would have been disastrous to them and to the country, and would have postponed emancipation many years. If Peter had been encouraged in his resistance and Jesus had taken advantage of it, the charge against him that he was resisting the laws of the land and preaching rebellion both against the Hebrew and the Roman government would have been sustained and Christianity would have perished in his grave. It does not follow that Christ would have told Oliver Cromwell and William of Orange and George Washington to put up their swords when the drawing of the sword was necessary and proved effective to establish the rights of men to their divine manhood.

Jesus Christ taught, not that it is wrong to use force in resisting evil, but that love, not selfishness, should resist evil; not that his disciples should never use force, but that force should be used by love, never by selfishness. Christian civilization has accepted his teaching. Free governments are the voluntary organization of men, primarily for the purpose of using the power of all to defend the rights and protect the interests of the individual. We go unarmed in the streets of our city because government protects us by its armed policemen. Our merchant ships sail the ocean unarmed because governments by their navies have driven the pirates from the seas. The policy of nonresistance adopted by the Nation would be an abandonment of Christianity, for it would be an abandonment of the doctrine that the strong are to protect the weak, and therefore that all should unite to protect the individual. It would be an abandonment of the principle of Jesus that love, not selfishness, is to defend rights and protect interests. Disarmament by the Nation would throw us back into the condition of barbarism in which every individual goes armed for his own protection and leaves his neighbor to protect himself by his own arms. Disarmament in the present state of the moral development of the human race would not promote peace; it would promote anarchy and for occasional wars would substitute chronic warfare.

I count the hymn "The Son of God Goes Forth to War" a true Christian hymn. I enroll the names of the heroes of the battlefield who have fought for liberty and justice for their fellow-men—such names as those of Oliver Cromwell, William of Orange, Kossuth, Garibaldi, Washington, and Grant—in the same *Acta Sanctorum* with the names of the preachers and prophets, the teachers and theologians, the reformers and saints, whose loyalty of service has made luminous the pages of human history.

It is sometimes Christian to fight; it is sometimes unchristian not to do so.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

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DEMOCRATIC DRAMA IN RUSSIA

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

DOES one gather figs from thistles, or discover democracy in Russia? Yet I have found in Moscow a highly successful democratic institution, a co-operative theater, distributing both commercial and artistic dividends.

The Moscow Art Theater has been in existence for fifteen years. Its cast receives its annual recruits by open competition. Any one may apply for admission. Nobles, peasants, school-children, may strut their little hour as candidates. The successful applicant enters the school maintained by the Theater, and for three years he is given constant practice in acting upon a small stage; not only are his voice and body trained, but he is taught literature, drama, history, social customs of different times and countries. When he finally becomes qualified to act in public, he not only knows many plays in spirit and in truth, but his taste has become sensitized and selective.

Democracy does not end with the method of recruiting the cast. An actor may play the leading rôle one night, may be a speechless policeman or a member of a mob the next night, or on another he may not appear at all. The cast numbers one hundred and twenty-five, and this system of revolving stars may bring an actor to the zenith only a few times within a year. Having in mind the well-known demands of our own imperious stars of the stage, I took my perplexity to the secretary of the organization.

"How can you make the artistic temperament so docile, so disciplined?"

"It is what you Americans call 'team play,'" he replied. "Our members have attained a feeling for art that is far beyond any desire for personal success."

This is the spirit which is voluntarily developed because the actors readily realize that subordination of self is essential to the effectiveness of the play as a whole; that every rôle and every act and word is important if the play is to be preserved as the dramatist conceived it; and that a successful production is the joint triumph of the entire cast.

The audience is also disciplined. It arrives promptly. No intra-act entrances are allowed. There is no applause at any time. Now the Russian temperament is far from inexpressive. At the opera I have seen the curtain rise over forty times in a wild uproar of applause. At the Art Theater, however, hand-clapping was banished over ten years ago by the vote of the actors themselves.

The theater itself joins in the general subordination of everything to the play and to the actors as the living personalities of the drama. It is quiet in tone, with brown woods, soft ceiling, and a great brown curtain. There is almost no decoration. The revolving stage is deeper than the pit. Wings are never used, and the continuously curving background can produce, when desired, the effect of great space.

There are ten plays produced each year, and of these only three are new in any one year. No matter how successful a production may be, it is never given for more than two evenings consecutively. Pushkin, Turgenev, Chekhoff, Griboyedor, Shakespeare, are now being given. "The School for Scandal" is to be revived next year.

"Fifteen years ago we gave Ibsen, but he is played out here," said the secretary. "And Strindberg, too. But Chekhoff is immortal. We made our great and decisive success with Chekhoff's 'Sea Gull,' and that, too, after it had been hissed from the stage at Petrograd. That is why we have the sea gull as our symbol on our stationery and on our curtain, as you see." I had seen, but I looked again, with a new appreciation, at the two white birds on the lower part of the great curtain.

And can such a theater be self-supporting? It not only supports itself, but pays dividends. Profits are divided among those who have belonged to the organization for ten years. Every one shares—actors, teachers, clerks, mechanics, workmen. A portrait of the organizing head of this self-supporting theater, K. S. Stanislavsky, appears in our picture section.

I left the theater thinking that perhaps, after all, it was not strange to find democracy and art joined in the land of Tolstoy; but I was puzzled to witness such high efficiency in their union. Democratic co-operation and individual freedom have here become efficiently welded in high artistic achievement.

GERTRUDE BESSE KING.

Moscow, Russia.

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Current Events Pictorially Treated

COURTESY OF MAXIMILIAN TOCH, ESQ.

THE LION ON GUARD AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE IN LONDON

This remarkable amateur photograph, the original of which hangs on the walls of the Chemists' Club of New York, shows one of the lions of the famous Nelson monument, with the old Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in the background. All were put in jeopardy by the recent Zeppelin bombardment of London. The one hundred and tenth anniversary of Nelson's naval victory was celebrated by the English last month

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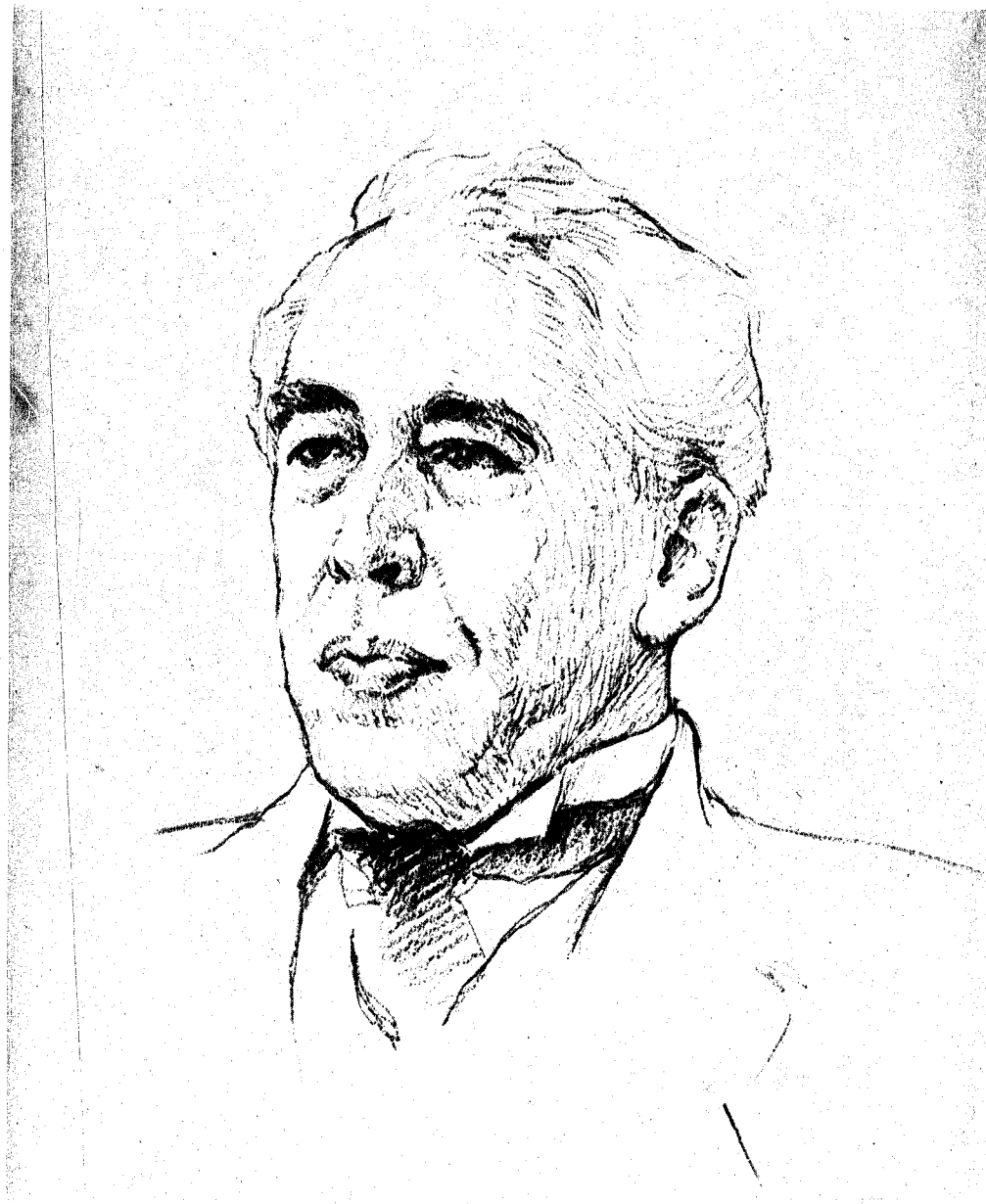

K. S. STANISLAVSKY, ORGANIZER AND HEAD OF THE MOSCOW ART THEATER

This remarkable Moscow theater not only maintains a standard of high artistic achievement by means of a democratic organization in a land of absolutism, but pays substantial commercial dividends. It is described elsewhere in this issue in the article entitled "Democratic Drama in Russia"

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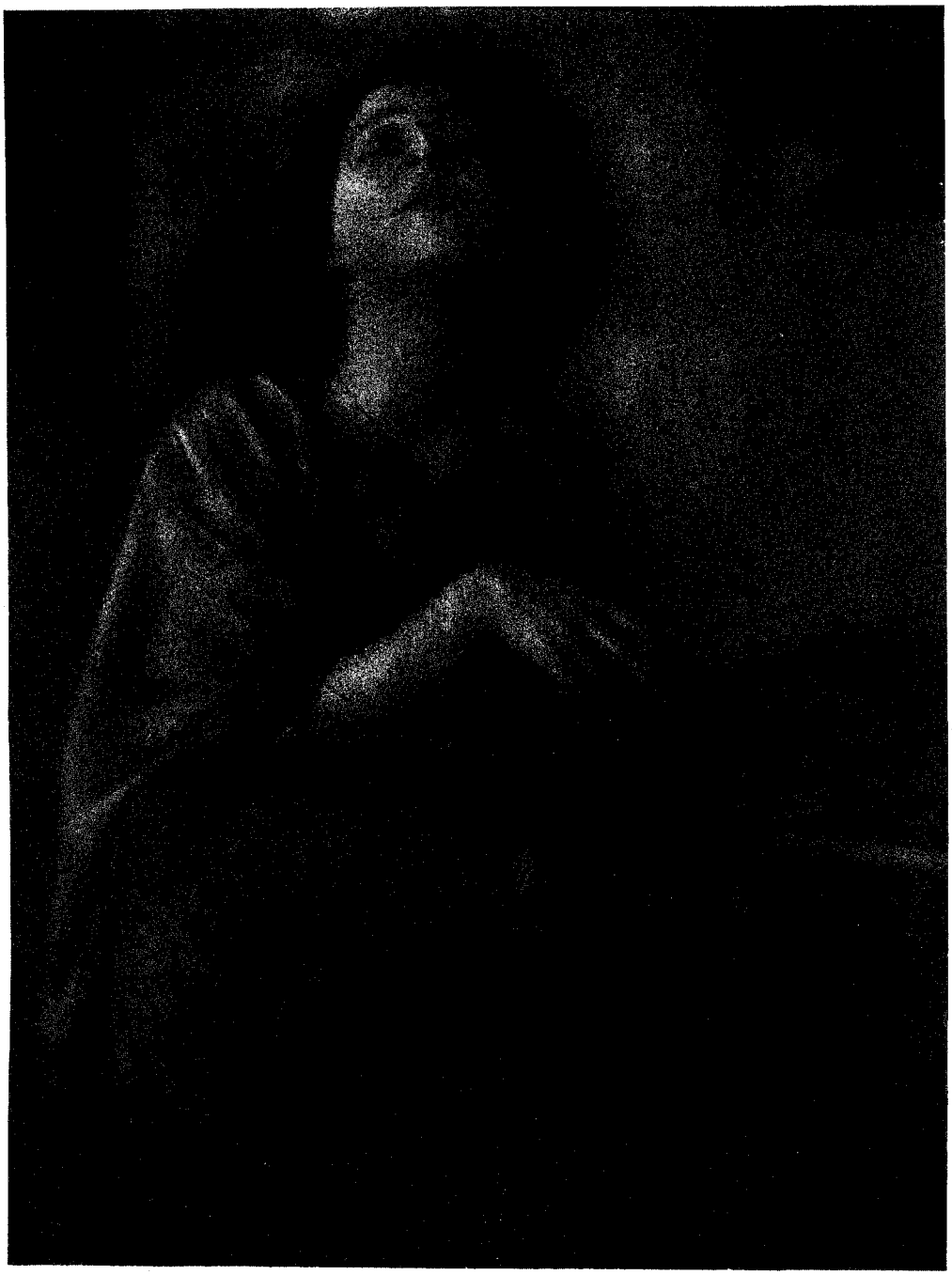

NAZIMOVA, THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN ACTRESS

This picture, recently taken by Mr. Clarence H. White, not only presents a charming study of this well-known actress, but furnishes an interesting illustration of the work of the new school of photography. The progress of photography toward recognition as an art is significantly indicated by the inclusion of courses in Art Photography by Columbia University in its extension work. Mr. White is director of these courses

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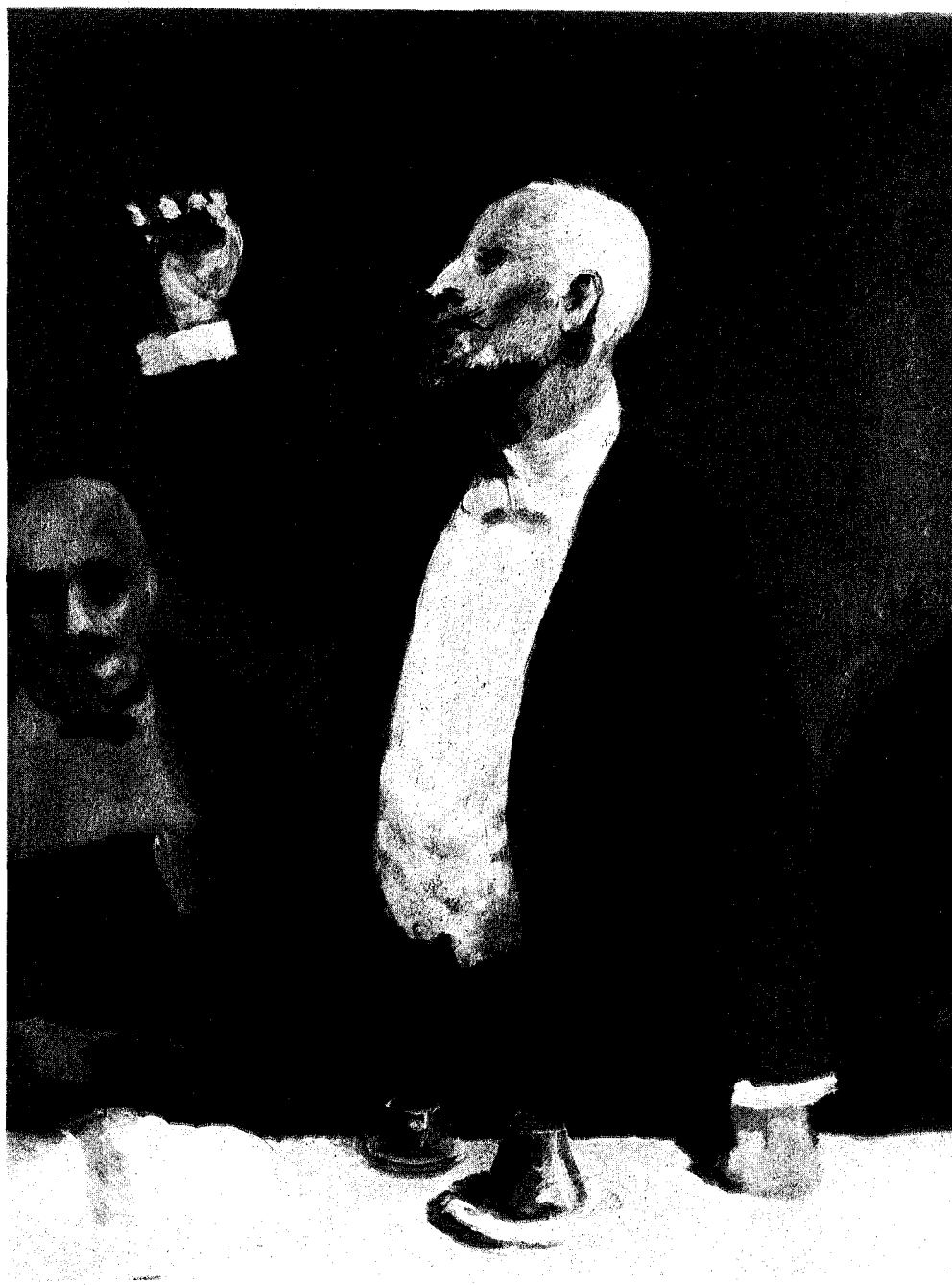

COURTESY OF MONTROSS GALLERIES

AFTER-DINNER SPEAKER, BY GUY PENE DU BOIS

An example of recent American work strongly influenced by "futurist" tendencies in art. This picture attracted much attention at the autumn exhibition in New York at which it was shown with many other examples of the work of American artists of the advanced school. It offers an interesting contrast to the more conservative picture on the opposite page

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COURTESY OF KRAUSHAAR GALLERIES

EL CORCITO (THE DEER), BY IGNACIO ZULOAGA

This painting, which has recently come into the possession of an American, Mr. Willard D. Straight, has been on exhibition in New York City. The subject is one of the famous bull-fighters of the day, familiarly known to the Spanish public as "The Deer." The picture is regarded by many critics as one of the supreme achievements of this great modern Spanish artist. See editorial comment elsewhere

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COURTESY OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

ON THE LOCH VALE TRAIL

SCENES IN UNCLE SAM'S

Rocky Mountain National Park, the newest of the great parks established by the United States Government, is situated
mountain peaks—among the latter being Long's Peak, 14,256 feet

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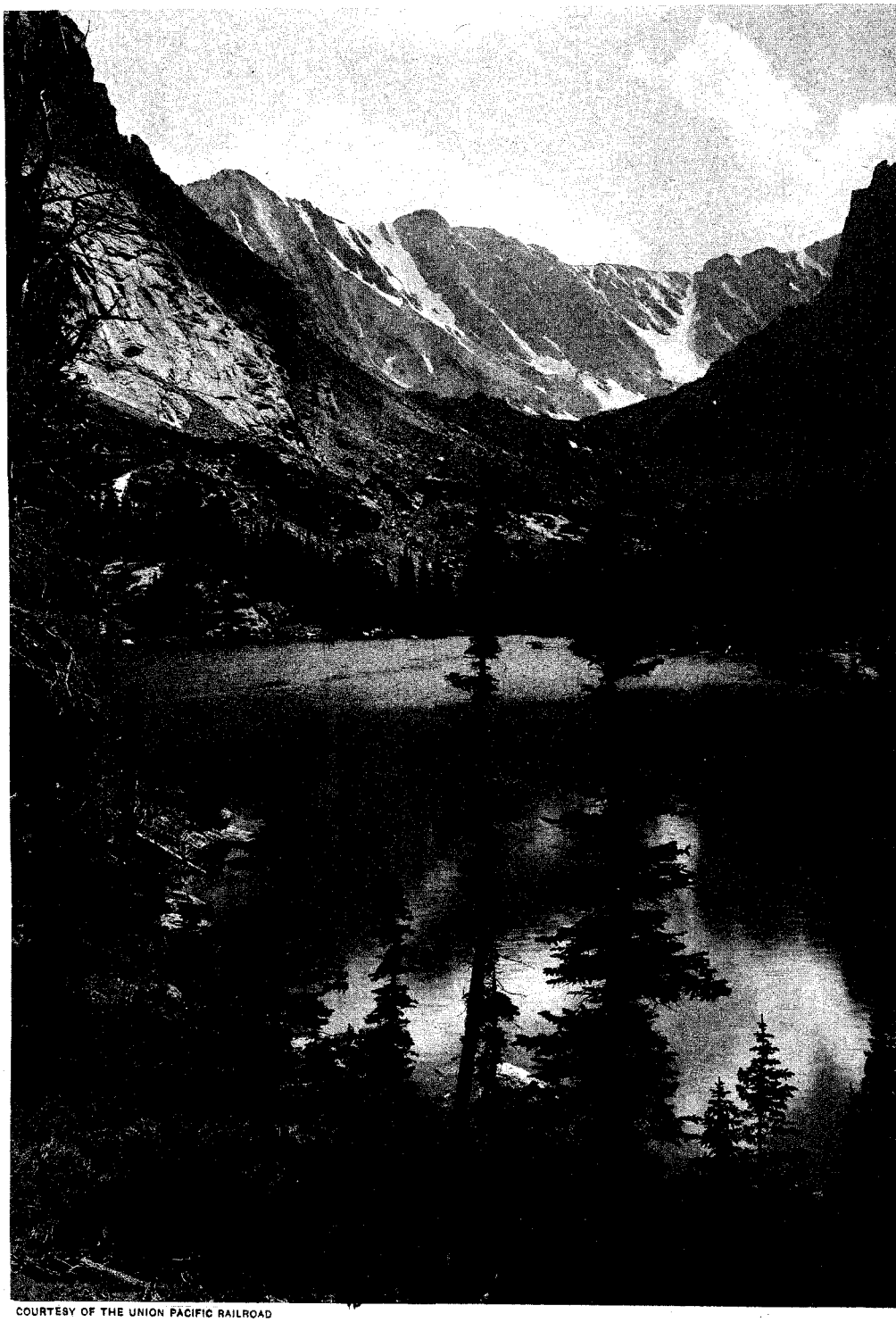

COURTESY OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

LOCH VALE LAKE

NEW NATIONAL PARK

in Colorado, about 60 miles from Denver. It contains 368 square miles, and includes many fine lakes and majestic high. The park was created by act of Congress in January, 1915

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ething new." Here is an opportunity the Andes, the ruined cities of the And it is summertime now in South ws behind and follow the springtide.

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FLEET

AMERICAN FLAG

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"CRUISING THE CARIBBEAN"

¶ A story, with illustrations, about the Pirates, Buccaneers and Marooners of the Spanish Main; Sir Henry Morgan, Captain Kidd, Teach, "Blackbeard." Lafitte and others.

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COURTESY OF THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

AN INDIAN EXHIBITOR AT AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Indian agricultural fairs are being encouraged by the Government in an effort to foster better farming among its wards. In some instances Indians have proved victors in open competition with white farmers. See editorial comment

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A NEW AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIP AND A CITY THAT IT MAY DEFEND IF OCCASION ARISES

The picture shows the Nevada, the newest addition to the American navy, passing up the East River to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The Nevada is the first American war-ship to have turrets equipped with batteries of three guns each. All the turret guns are of fourteen-inch caliber. The Nevada is also the first oil-burning battle-ship of the American navy

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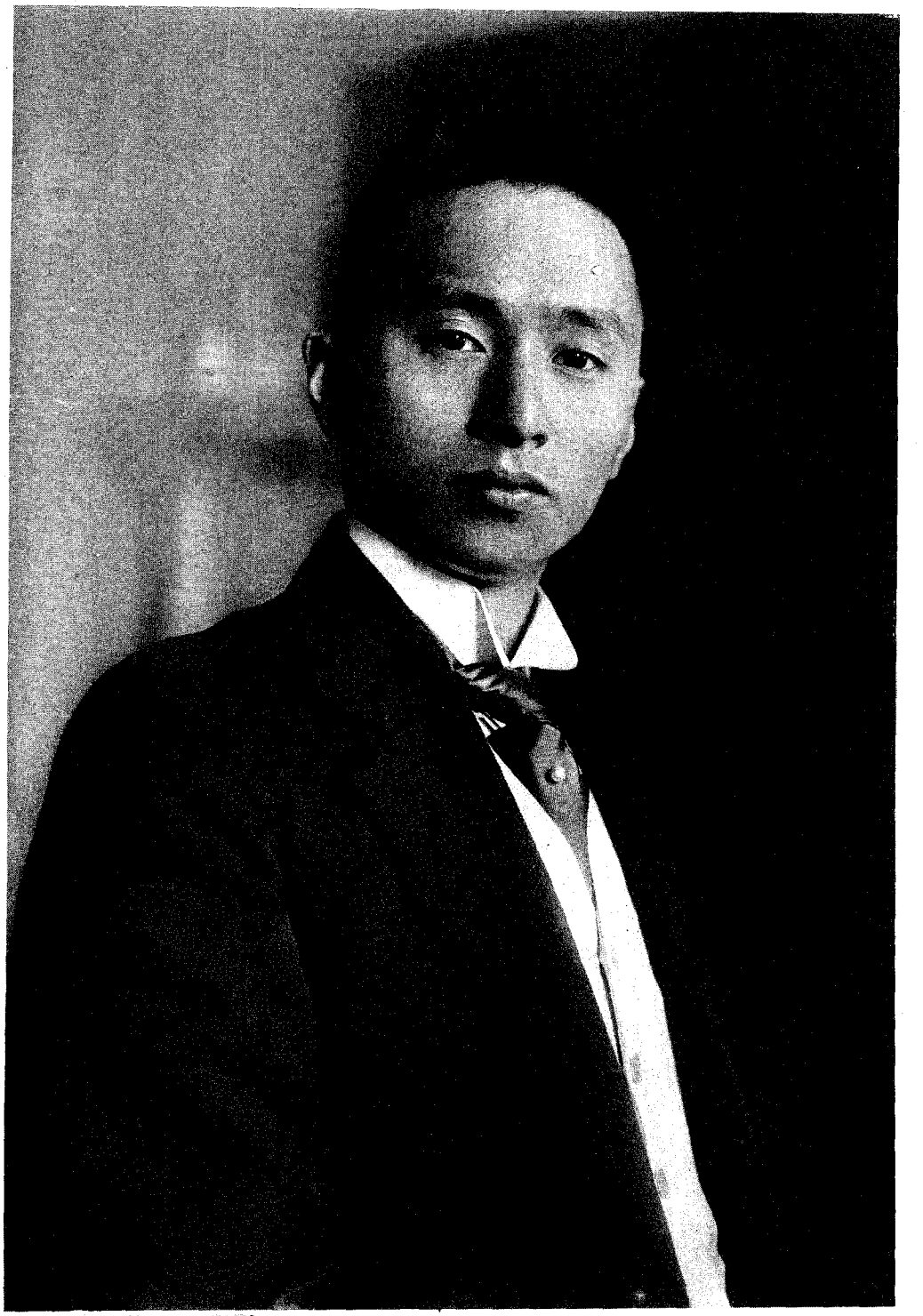

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DR. WELLINGTON KOO, CHINA'S NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES

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A CHINESE WOMAN WHO IS STUDYING AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL METHODS FOR HER COUNTRYWOMEN'S BENEFIT

Miss Fung Hin Liu, whose portrait is here presented, has been visiting a number of the leading young women's colleges in this country to study their methods, which she expects to use in her work for her own countrywomen. Miss Fung Hin Liu is a graduate of Wellesley College and of Teachers College, Columbia University. She has been appointed by the Young Women's Christian Association of Vassar College as representative in the new woman's department of the Christian College of Canton, China

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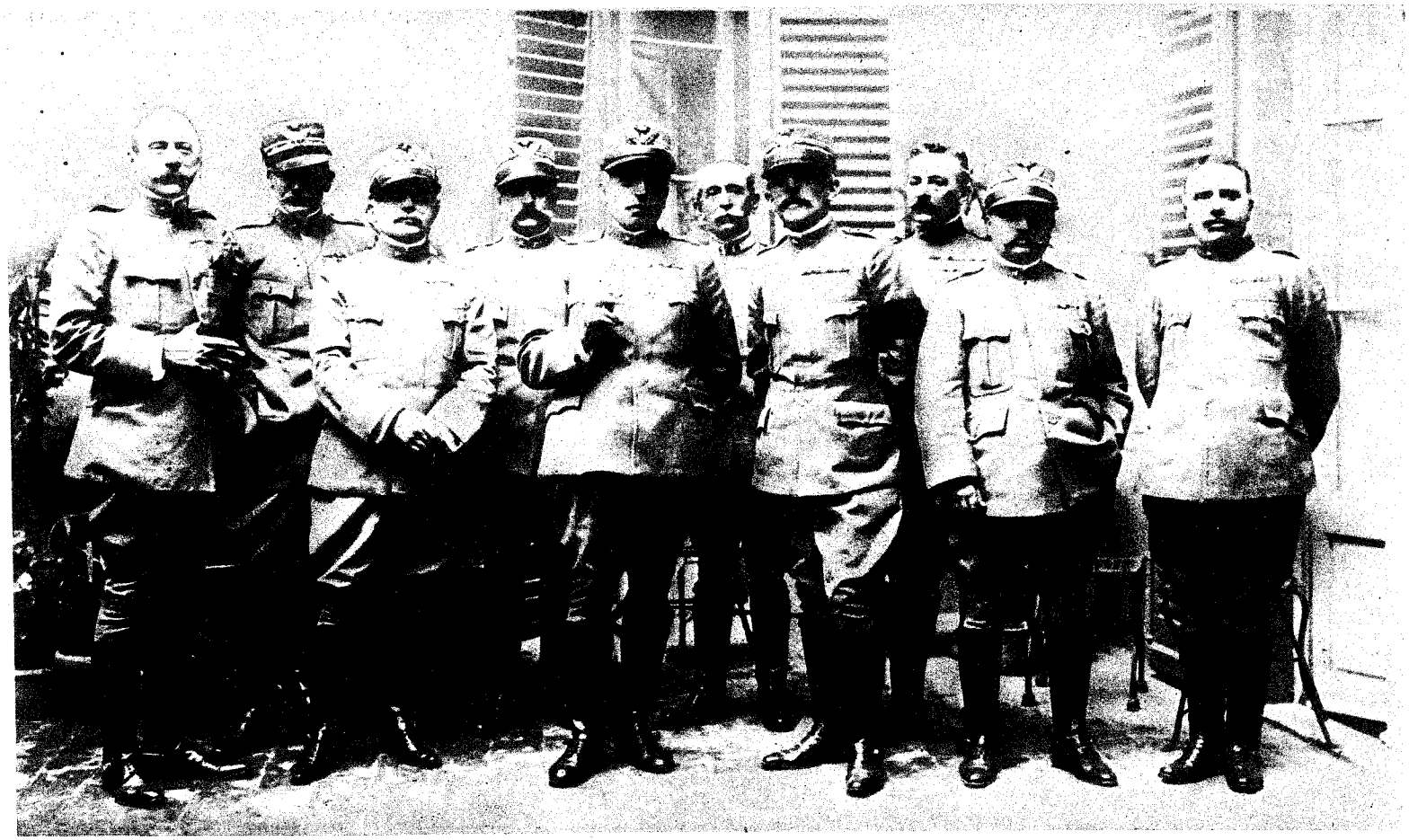

THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ITALIAN ARMY

General Cadorna, the head of the Staff, stands in the front row, the third from the left; General Porro, his First Assistant, is the second figure from the right

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PHOTOGRAPH FROM PAUL THOMPSON

THE DIFFICULTIES OF CAMPAIGNING IN THE ALPS

The picture shows Italian soldiers engaged in hauling supplies up a mountain "somewhere in the Alps" to their camp. The slow progress that the Italians have made in their war with Austria is to a certain extent explained by the difficulties indicated in this photograph

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FROM A GUM PRINT BY H. H. MOORE, OF THE OUTLOOK STAFF

ALCO-GRAVURE, INC., N. Y.

A TARGET THAT AUSTRIAN BOMB-THROWERS MAY YET HIT

The famous Church of St. Mark, at Venice, of which an impressionistic photograph appears above, recently narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of Austrian aviators from a bomb that fell in front of the church. During this raid one of Venice's ancient churches actually suffered irreparable damage—the Chiesa degli Scalzi; its beautiful frescoed ceiling by Tiepolo was destroyed

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THE NATIONS AT WAR

FOUR MONTHS OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM ITALY

THE CHARACTER OF THE WARFARE AND THE ITALIAN OBJECTIVES—SUBSTANTIAL ACHIEVEMENTS ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT—PREPARING FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN—THE SENTINELS OF THE NEW FRONTIERS

Rome, October 1.

NO less a soldier than Napoleon, I believe, has said that in mountain warfare the disadvantages are all with the attacking force. "In mountain fighting the art consists in avoiding the offensive, of making no resort to frontal attacks, but to dislodge the enemy by enveloping and wearing-down movements."

The problem of the Italian General Staff since the beginning of the war has been to maintain a steady offensive and yet constantly apply the Napoleonic formula. The campaign has really been a combination of siege war and mountain war, scientifically calculated and meticulously arranged wherever by the use of artillery the toll of lives might be thereby reduced, yet most dashing and irresistible on any occasion where individual courage and hand-to-hand fighting were deemed necessary, irrespective of the cost in human lives, for the development of the general plan.

After four months of steadily developed offensive the entire front of the Italian armies has been carried into enemy territory, and not one inch of Italian soil is under Austrian control.

As we look upon the map printed herewith, the advance seems to have been very irregular; at some points it appears to have been carried to a considerable distance from the old frontiers, and at other places only a little way. Strategic reasons are the key to this. There are, in that long line of mountain crests and cliffs wherein the campaign is largely conducted, dominating positions which, when fortified, either bar the passes into vital parts of Italy or which would protect the advance of an invading force into vital parts of Austria-Hungary. These, rather than the conquest of territory, have been the objective of the campaign so far; to convert, in other words, a most undefendable Italian frontier into a line of the utmost strategic importance, both defensive and offensive. Even where the Austrians are still close to the old Italian frontier they no longer *dominate* it—that is, they do not strategically control even at these near points any section of Italian territory; they are still neighbors, as it were, and most unfriendly neighbors, but they are no longer dangerous. There are even positions now held by the Italian forces, which of course I am not at liberty to mention, appreciably beyond the line of advance planned by the General Staff, positions carried by the irresistible dash of the Italian troops—who, when once started from their patient watchfulness, cannot easily be stopped.

Everything considered, then, the Italians, starting with great strategic handicaps, have succeeded in four months, as Lord Kitchener has summarized it, "in neutralizing the geographic strategic advantages held by the enemy" all along the line.

Before going into some details it may be well to state one fundamental consideration which must be borne in mind in gauging justly the value of the achievements of the campaign so far; it is this: that the Italian entry into the European conflict had two distinct purposes—a "sacredly egoistic" one and a helpfully altruistic, or at least co-operative, one. The first was the securing of a safe frontier and bringing into the Kingdom all racially Italian subjects of Austria; the second was to draw away from the Allies a very substantial number of fighting men ranged against them to meet the Italian offensive and close the iron circle being steadily forged around the central empires.

That both ends have been substantially achieved in these four months of the Italian war is evidenced, on the one hand, by the positions now occupied by the Italian forces in Austrian territory, and, on the other hand, by the admitted fact (which, moreover, is patent to any close observer) that the fortunes of the Russian armies have often ebbed and flowed according to the number of men that Austria had to shift to the Italian front to meet the pressure of the Italian offensive. That the iron ring is tightening

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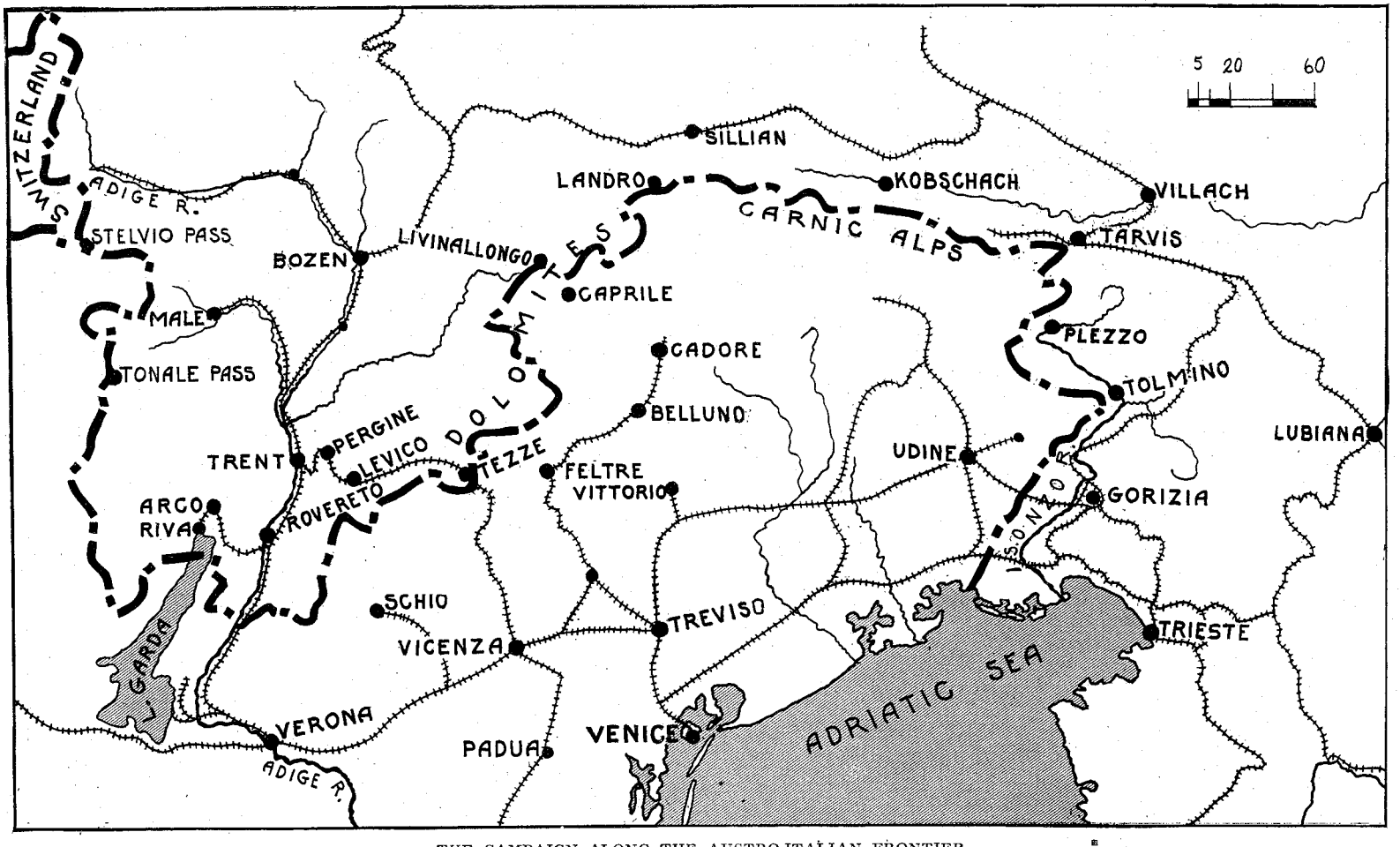

THE CAMPAIGN ALONG THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONTIER

The country north and east of the heavy broken line is the southwestern portion of Austria, while south and west of the heavy broken line is the northern part of Italy. This map has been drawn from maps furnished by Mr. Speranza, and the course of the double Italian campaign may be followed by reference from the article to the map

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is shown by the absolute cessation of all commercial, postal, and telegraphic communication between Italy and the central empires.

The Italian advance, or perhaps more specifically the Italian forward offensive movement for defensive purposes, has been along three main lines or towards three main objectives :

First, in the Tyrol-Trentino theater the work of approach towards the vital positions of Rovereto and Trent has been constantly going on from both sides of the salient which juts into Italy. The Italian forces are now hemming in the Austrians from the northeast as well as from the south and west into Rovereto, having forced them back into the other defenses of that town (Sommo Alto, Finonchio, Doss di Duomo) and dominating the heights from Val Lagarina. In the direction of Trent the Italians are closing in on Levico and Pergine, which are almost in a direct line with that city. To the northwest of Lake Garda the Italians have pushed forward in the valley of the Ledro and barred the way against any attempt at Austrian invasion from that side. To the extreme north of the western line of the Trentino salient the strategy of General Cadorna, who is Supreme Commander of the Italian army, and the incredible feats of the Fourth Italian Army, supported by Bersaglieri, Alpini, and some artillery, have achieved a most unexpected advance which merits some detailed consideration. [In our picture section this week will be found a photograph of General Cadorna and his staff (sent us by Mr. Speranza) and a picture showing some of the difficulties of the Italian mountain campaign.]

In that section between the Stelvio and the Tonale Passes there rises a formidable barrier of snow-topped mountains forming a semicircle facing westward—the Ortler group. The Stelvio Pass has generally been considered the logical route for the Austrian invasion of Lombardy, while the Tonale Pass, over which runs the great road to Bozen, is of such tactical and strategic importance that the Austrians built a double line of powerful defenses for its protection against attack. Cadorna, with unprecedented audacity and skill, crossed the Ortler Range, and thus placed his army *behind* the defenses at both passes in a central position, where he could move north or south towards the rear of either position as required. In such crossing his troops had to scale points over 11,000 feet in height and carried with them small-caliber cannons, while in moving southward into the valley of the Strino the soldiers had to blast a road, wide enough to allow the transporting of heavy artillery, over a hill of considerable size as they pushed forward.

In the northeast section of the Trentino salient (Cadore) the Italians have occupied points of vantage in case of a forward movement in the Dolomites and into the valley of the Drave.

Second, the Carnic section. All the dominating heights have been conquered by the Italians, who have fortified them and rendered them well-nigh impregnable. Every point captured—Valle Inferno, Pal Piccolo, Monte Croce Carnico, Freikofel, and Pal Grande—has been the occasion for deeds of unexampled audaciousness and valor in Alpine altitudes. A little to the southeast notable progress has been made against stubborn Austrian resistance in the direction of Tarvis.

Third, the Isonzo River section. This long, winding line, forming a sort of moat to the Austrian defenses on the east, has presented tremendous natural and military obstacles—floods, mountain ranges running up steeply from the right bank of a river originally held entirely by the enemy, the bridges crossing which were destroyed by the enemy when at several points they were forced back to the right bank, and a country lending itself marvelously to masked defenses.

In the upper Isonzo the Alpini did wonders at Monte Nero after the capture of Caporetto, and are drawing closer to Tolmino, having already conquered the heights of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia across the river.

On the lower Isonzo we have the greatest example of the siege warfare of the Italian campaign ; the army is tightening its hold on the great intrenched camp of Gorizia, which commands the way to Trieste. The bloody battles of Monte San Michele and of Monte Sei Busi prepared the way for the work of approach now being methodically carried out. The Austrians are in possession of only a few of the heights dominating the place.

It would appear, even from this summary survey, that the intent of the General Staff has been first to overcome the disadvantages of the Italian frontier, and then to prepare for an advance or invasion northwardly into the Tyrol, southwardly into Istria, and westwardly towards Vienna. It is a question of choice now in which direction to move, and Austria must be prepared at each point where the bolt may strike. The choice as to direc-

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tion and time will depend largely on political considerations and upon such arrangements as have been, or shall be, made for co-operation with the Allies for a joint general move against the central empires.

In the meanwhile the Italian General Staff, with the wisdom and foresight which have marked its plans, is sparing its troops, who need no additional proofs to establish their high morale, their courage, and their patriotism. The immediate work is to prepare for a different but even more merciless enemy that the Italian armies must face—the Alpine winter.

For this is certain: that the positions won will not be abandoned, no matter what hardships must be endured on account of the rigors of the season.

This brave labor will rest largely upon the Alpini, and if the majority of them, as there is little doubt, are of the same high character as those of all grades I have spoken to, Italy may be certain of victory even against the Alpine snows.

These men look upon the coming cruel experience as purely incidental to their business, as a matter of course in a world in which there is a succession of seasons. At some points they will be quite isolated, but then that is not so unwelcome to lovers of the mountains.

Barracks have been constructed in large numbers which will be covered over with snow as in Arctic countries, but here primarily to render them invisible to the enemy and as a means to obtain heat. In many of them, and even in some of the trenches, hot-water pipes will be run as an aid to comfort. Huge stores of fuel, ammunition, and foodstuffs are being stored at various centers in case of temporary suspension of communication with the principal bases.

Of these guardians of Italy's new frontiers —the Alpini—much has been written, but nothing commensurate with the deeds of bravery and endurance by which they have given to the Italian campaign of 1915 a distinctly legendary aspect. We get a glimpse—just a glimpse, but an abiding one—of these hardy mountaineers in an appeal which Giacomo Boni, Director of Roman Excavatoins, who has laid aside temporarily his great work to aid the efforts of all Italy in assuring the utmost of comfort to these soldiers, makes today in the public press in their behalf. "I carry with me," he writes after a visit to their mountain camps, "the wholesome smile, the patient doggedness, the calm serenity, of the young Alpini who escorted me to the base of one of the great frontier passes, and who have gone back to the cruel wintriness, exposed to every danger, high up, high up where even the eagles dare not rest!"

Their motto is, "*Da qui non si passa!*" (No one passes here.) Italy knows they will keep the word!

GINO C. SPERANZA.

GOVERNMENT RUNNING WILD

BY JOHN S. PARDEE

SUPPOSE you are asked to take charge of a household. One of the first things to be done is to hire a cook. And you learn that the cook is hired by a committee of three, of whom you name one and the other two were chosen by the people who used to live in the house.

Next you must hire a butler. And the butler is chosen by another committee, appointed in the same way. You don't choose him; you choose one-third of the committee that selects him.

If there is a man to look after the grounds, or a gardener, or a stableman, there is still another committee for each.

But the steward is selected by an entirely different method. You have nothing at all to say about his selection. And half the kitchen help is chosen by the steward and the other half by one of your committees.

What kind of a household would that be? Precisely. Yet that is exactly the way our State governments are manned.

If you ask why these diverse arrangements are made, you are told that it is to prevent you from mismanaging the household. Lucid, isn't it?

Suppose you are asked to take charge of a factory. At the beginning of the year the superintendent, without consulting you, goes to the man who pays the bills and says he must have more money.

The sales manager, without consulting you,

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goes to the man who pays the bills and says he must have three more traveling men.

The foreman of the shop, who is not under your jurisdiction, goes to the man who pays the bills and says he needs a lot of new machinery.

The purchasing agent, over whom you have no authority, goes to the man who pays the bills and says he ought to have a larger allowance.

The head bookkeeper likewise says he must have more help; the engineer puts in a separate requisition; your own stenographer, without saying a word to you, goes to the man with the purse and asks for a raise.

What kind of a success would that business be? Exactly. Yet that is the way our State governments are financed.

If you ask why these incoherencies are permitted, you are told that it is to prevent you from mismanaging the business. Intelligent, isn't it?

State government among us is running wild. Naturally. It has never been broken to harness; it has never been hitched up. We planned it so it should run wild. We fixed it so that nobody should be allowed to hold the reins.

Our State constitutions were turned out fifty or seventy-five years ago pretty much all of one pattern: Two chambers of the Legislature. A governor elected by the people. Lieutenant-governor ditto, who has nothing to do with the government. Secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general, also elected. Sometimes a superintendent of education. Sometimes, as in New York, the State engineer. Sometimes, more recently, the public utility commission. But the typical State government consisted of the legislature and five or six elective officers among whom the duties were distributed.

Within the last forty years the States have taken on a multitude of functions not anticipated when the constitutions were framed. Measured by amounts expended or numbers employed, the new functions comprise from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the activities of most States. With the idea of preventing abuses, they have been laboriously distributed among the several offices, assigned to a conference of independent officers, or allotted to a board which is controlled neither by the people nor by any officer elected by the people.

There is an officer in every State who has extraordinary power. He can forbid you leaving your home, he can forbid you selling your merchandise, he can compel you to destroy your furniture and clothing. Under the theory that the government is organized to prevent bad men from getting into mischief, we do not give that power to the governor. We do not even let the governor name the man who is to exercise that power, though New York has recently given that appointment back to the governor. Generally that power is exercised by an officer appointed by a board. Every year or every two years the governor names one or two members of the board of health. He gives them their appointments, subject to confirmation by the Senate, kisses them good-by, and never sees them again. The board is thereafter a little government by itself, conducting its kingdom without interference from the State administration, going to the legislature annually or biennially for its allowance. And, except as the legislature extends or limits its powers and duties by new statutes, there is nobody in the State who can bid it do more or less. It is well; we have taken it out of politics.

In like manner we set up twenty or thirty boards, each having independent jurisdiction over some part of the State's business, a little kingdom of its own. We choose them in this way so that we may have good people and not wicked politicians in charge of the State's business. Now it comes to pass that each of these boards wants more money. They do not ask it because they are bad, but because they are good. The better a man is, the more ways he can see to spend money for the good of the service. The more wisely a board picks its employees, the more highly will it esteem the value of their labors. The more loyal these public servants are, the more surely they will come to believe that they own the whole place. It is so with all good servants. So pretty soon they come to the legislature asking for more money, and tell such a good story that the legislature gives it to them. And then we reproach them for asking and the legislature for letting them have it.

And then we ask the governor to make up some figures to show what each department ought to have—as though the governor knew any more about his administration than any other stranger.

Not all these functions are committed to boards. Most States have a commissioner of insurance, a superintendent of banks, a commissioner of labor, and other officers

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appointed directly by the governor. But, though the governor may appoint them, we take care that he cannot handle them. Their terms are fixed and their kingdom is confirmed unto them. These fortunate officials cannot be disciplined for anything short of embezzlement or assault and battery. Though spiders spin cobwebs over his desk and birds build nests in his whiskers, the incumbent is secure in his place. In one of the Middle States the Governor, just inaugurated, asked the Superintendent of Banks, who had still two years to serve, if he would please do a certain thing. As it happened, he was pleased to do it. But if he had chosen not to, "I would have turned him down," said the Superintendent of Banks, when the question was asked him. "But couldn't the Governor make it rather uncomfortable?" "Hoot! hoot!" said the monarch of his department. "I've been confirmed by the Senate, and I'd like to see any Governor give me instructions. I'd tell him!"

It is a delightful arrangement that many men in charge of departments in private business would relish. Who has not had some perfectly good scheme quashed by the stupidity of the owners? Who has not been required to perform some foolish duty to suit the caprice of the managers? Does not every man know that he could handle his job much better if it wasn't for the boss bothering him? Not because they are bad, but because they are good, these office-holders dislike the idea of relinquishing their kingdoms.

Greatest of all, absorbing half the income of most of our States, are the institutions and the problems thereof. There were at the start one prison and perhaps an insane asylum. Then came reformatories, more asylums, places for criminals, for first offenders, for juveniles, for bad boys, for naughty girls; for blind, deaf, deformed, crippled, tubercular; for insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, inebriate, and other afflicted folk, until a well-equipped State has thirty or forty institutions. It usually began with one prison managed by a prison board composed of the best citizens. By and by another prison was established with another local board. Each town was proud of its prison; each board boasted that it had the finest institution in the Unted States. It was not because they wished to squander money, but because they were loyal and patriotic that they tried to erect into palaces these lodgings for the fallen and the offender. When they drove visitors out to see the institution, they wished to point with pride.

With that patriotic purpose delegations of citizens waited on the legislature at each session to clamor for a new wing for the new administration building. It was the member who brought home most bricks and mortar who was met at the station by the band playing "Conquering Hero."

A number of States, led by Iowa, have brought the institutions under one management of a board of control. It has relieved the legislature of a great deal of local clamor. The institutions have become State instead of local institutions.

In Illinois the several boards in charge of charitable institutions have been superseded by a board of administration, though each prison still has its local board. But the board of administration, it was feared, would tend to rigidity; therefore a charities commission was created to see that the board of administration comforted its wards, having an endowment of $15,000 a year for its mild purposes. And for fear the charities commission should be too wooden, it was provided that there should be a board of visitors for each institution, to give advice to the charities commission how it should advise the board of administration to conduct its business.

In Minnesota there is likewise a board of control, a board of visitors for the institutions, and a special board of visitors for the girls' reformatory. But there was also a special propaganda to suppress tuberculosis, and so the State created an advisory commission for the Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives. The way those things get done is that the people who have been specially interested labor unselfishly with the Legislature, not only to have the State take on the new function, but to intrust it to people who are interested, the people who will do it right. These earnest people obtained a commission from the State to fight tuberculosis and $500,000 to aid counties in building and maintaining sanatoria. The board worked so industriously that it came back two years later asking for $750,000, and was astonished when, instead of being praised, it was reproached for its diligence in the matter intrusted to it. It is hard to keep a good board down.

Making new commissions is partly habit. In New Jersey it was discovered that there

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existed side by side, all maintained by the State, the following:

The Bureau of Shell Fisheries, with a chief and a stenographer.

The New Jersey Oyster Commission, with superintendent, engineers, and clerks.

The Ocean County Oyster Commission, with superintendent, watchmen, etc.

The Atlantic County Oyster Commission, with similar staff and equipment.

The Shark River Oyster and Clam Commission, with like equipment.

New Jersey, by the way, is the only State in the Union which has provided for every county a mosquito extermination commission. It has been one of the leading States in the manufacture of commissions. For instance, when it seemed good to the Legislature to establish a park where Washington crossed the Delaware, there was appointed a Washington Crossing Commission, with secretary, stenographer, and engineers, to locate the park. Soon after it seemed good also that there should be preserved as a State park the rock where Washington stood to view the crossing before he essayed it. So there was established the Washington Rock Commission, also with staff and scrip.

But other States have not been idle. Wisconsin, after creating all the boards necessary to oversee the concerns of a well-regulated State, devised a Public Affairs Commission, much as the Athenians built their altar to the Unknown God, in order that nothing be slighted. The Commission has labored industriously and has thought of a number of fine things to do that no State ever did before.

Several States lately have taken an inventory of the number of separate branches of government they maintain. New York reports one hundred and forty, Illinois more than a hundred, Minnesota about seventy, other States like numbers—independent, incoherent, inarticulated, and often irresponsible branches of the same government. New Jersey had six State departments dealing with conservation and five relating to navigation. Illinois has eleven handling labor matters. Iowa has proposed a scheme for consolidating more than sixty sets of activities into three groups each under a single executive officer. Minnesota has devised a plan for arranging all the diverse branches in five departments under the Governor. New York has before its Constitutional Convention a scheme for an administration divided into eleven departments.

All who have studied the problem come to nearly the same conclusion. The demand is for business organization. Business organization is no abstruse matter, but an application of three or four well-understood principles of responsibility, gradation of authority, division of labor, accounting for results. Every business man applies these principles unconsciously, and the larger concerns with care and study.

If the States want business methods in their government affairs, they can have it after application of an organization based on business principles.

All students reach nearly the same conclusion; every one speaks in nearly the same language.

We believe that the central idea of government is action coupled with responsibility. The present organization of the State's business fails to meet these requirements in the fullest possible measure.—*Iowa Committee on Retrenchment.*

The worst faults in the present organization of State government—the same is true of practically every State in the Union—are lack of unity and lack of responsibility. There are a multitude of disconnected, unaffiliated departments and bureaus over which neither the Governor nor the people have effective control.—*Minnesota Efficiency Commission.*

A condition of disorganization and confusion exists which necessarily produces inefficiency and waste in the State service. . . . The only supervision provided by law over most of the executive boards and commissions burdens the Governor with a mass of unnecessary detail which no individual can successfully handle, and at the same time does not afford him either the time or the facilities for the proper determination of the more important questions of administrative and legislative policy.—*Illinois Efficiency Commission.*

The consolidation of departments and the organization of a new department to take over their work will constitute a State agency for the development of future activities of the State, and will preclude the necessity in the future of organizing a separate commission or a separate board to promote some particular enterprise.—*New Jersey Efficiency Commission.*

Take two more:

Permanent economy must be preceded by an expert examination into the field of its [government's] activities, a reorganization of departments, offices, and bureaus, an extended amendment of the laws, and a complete change in the manner of presenting appropriation bills.—*William Howard Taft.*

The fundamental principle to be applied I take to be that responsibility and power shall

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always go together. Responsibility without power can never be justly enforced; and power without responsibility can never be duly controlled.—*Elihu Root, Opening Address to the Constitutional Convention.*

There is no question about the nature of the problem, very little about the remedy. Governor after governor comes to the chair resolved to introduce economies, finds himself powerless to correct abuses, helpless even to get first-hand knowledge of his own administration, retires without achievement. Legislature after legislature comes to the capital pledged to economy, wrestles three months with mazes of strange figures, makes the best guess possible in its bewilderment, and goes home to learn six months or a year later just what extravagances it did commit.

The remedy is to give the administration power so that it can be held responsible. But that requires first a new sort of civic courage, a new reliance on the validity of democracy.

LES ÉVACUÉES

BY MARY HEATON VORSE

WHEN I was in Germany, I asked an acquaintance, a young man attached to one of the ministries, "When the time comes to talk peace, what is the popular impression as to the demands Germany will make?"

"Very little new territory," he responded, "and great indemnities."

I asked him what Germany understood by but "little territory."

"Oh, merely enough of Belgium to hold Antwerp," said he; "and of course the northern provinces of France, which we now hold."

That seemed to me a fairly large demand, and I said so.

"Too much of the bravest blood of our young men has been shed that Europe should expect that we should ask nothing," said he.

I had heard this theory before; no one can be twenty-four hours in Germany without hearing that the brave blood of Germany must not have been shed without profit.

"By keeping those northern provinces," I suggested, "Germany is inviting the problem of Alsace-Lorraine over again."

"We have grown in wisdom since Alsace-Lorraine. We may have evolved ways of meeting the problem," and he smiled.

Once in Switzerland, I learned both the answer to his smile and the way in which Germany was meeting this problem by a greater wisdom, and the answer was, The *évacuées*.

Since the early days of February Germany has been quietly and systematically evacuating the civil population from northern France. Early in February there arrived at Schaffhausen the first wretched five hundred of these disinherited. They came frightened, starving, in rags. Their villages had been destroyed; they had lost everything. Then they had been sent to Germany, where they had been interned for varying periods of time in camps in Zwickau, Darmstadt, Bayreuth, and various other places. They had been told, when they were first sent out from what remained of their villages and from their shelters in neighboring towns, that they were merely to be sent away from too dangerous proximity to the firing line. They were put into cattle trains only to be interned.

And here, in passing, let me say that these people belong to a group of war victims for whose treatment and convoying no provision was made by any Hague Conference, because such war victims have not existed in previous wars. That is to say, the treatment of civil *internes*, of hostages, of the *évacuées*, lies at the mercy of the individual commanders of their several camps or places of detention; there is no precedent for their treatment.

In both France and Germany the civil *internes*, as well as the first groups of *évacuées*, were herded together in overcrowded, unsanitary quarters; in many cases they had no bedding beyond the dirty straw that was first given them, and in this promiscuity the men, women, and children lived; in this promiscuity children were born and old people died. There were some camps where the conditions were decent and humane; there were other camps where not even the ordinary decencies of life could be preserved. When, through the Swiss Government, an exchange of these *internes* was effected, women and

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children arrived in such conditions of filth that their very clothes had to be soaked from them.

After the work of the Bureau of Rapatriement was finished for the civil *internes*—that is, the civilians of either side who had been living or traveling in France or Germany when the war broke out, and who had been subsequently herded togetherin these camps—the lamentable exodus of the *évacuées* began. At first they also were interned, then assembled in the Citadel of Rastatt, where, from all accounts, the conditions were worse than in any other place, and after another wait of six, eight, or ten days they finally were sent on their journey to southern France.

After a time the *évacuées* were sent, without detention, from France into Germany, from there to Schaffhausen, and so over Switzerland back to France again. From February there has been a steady stream: first there were five hundred a day, shortly the number was increased to a thousand, and since then a hundred thousand inhabitants of the invaded provinces have been evicted, dispossessed of what remained of their homes, and sent to southern France, a country strange to them in all but language.

Germany gives for its reasons for sending out these people the humane ones of a too great proximity to the firing line for safety and lack of food. If you ask the people in Switzerland their opinion about it, they repeat to you what Germany has said—for the people of Switzerland are faithfully and desperately neutral. You must go to France to hear the other explanation.

When I asked officials in France, "Is there not a political significance to the sending out of all these people?" they replied:

"There is the meaning that Germany is sending us one thousand living letters a day which all read: 'We intend to keep your northern provinces, and we will deplete your population with such system that those remaining can be easily absorbed by the Germans who shall replace them.' There can be no other meaning to this continual displacement of the inhabitants of the invaded provinces."

At three o'clock every afternoon the German train of the *évacuées* draws into the little town of Schaffhausen and discharges its freight of the disinherited. They descend in groups—old women and old men, young mothers with their little children, little parties of children everywhere, four, five, even eight in the family—nowhere an able-bodied man; such few as remained behind in the villages had, of course, been interned in Germany. All the others had been mobilized. Nor had any wife or mother known the whereabouts or the fate of her men since the fatal days of mobilization.

They were very quiet as they descended; their faces were gray with anxiety and the fatigue of the long night and day on the train. They were as though overcome by this new and unexpected catastrophe. They had lived through the invasion, through the nameless fear of the perpetual bombardments, had seen their villages in ashes. They had lived with foreign troops quartered upon them. They had shivered and starved through the long winter with no news of their men at the front, with their beloved country in the enemy's hands, and they had painfully and timidly adjusted themselves to the new conditions only from one day to another, to be torn up by the roots. In some cases they had been given forty-eight hours to prepare themselves for their journey. There were some women there still in their sabots, their working aprons, with the marks of labor in the field upon them—they had been given a scant hour to get into the train.

Time and again I heard the phrase repeated: "They drove us out like cattle—why?" "We had been good to them; we asked nothing of them; we had our potatoes planted. Why?" "We slept upon the floor while the soldiers slept in our beds; we didn't complain—it was war. Why did they drive us out?"

They said these things later. At first they stood there speechless, anxiety and suspense on their hopeless faces. They had been allowed to bring with them only the smallest packages. Each family carried with it its few pitiful little bundles of the most necessary things. To these they clung tenaciously, as they had clung tenaciously to their bits of land—the land which was no longer to be theirs.

One of the neat little old women of the type one sees so often in northern France—the apple-cheeked, vigorous old grandmother who directs her family so ably and still does her bit of work in the fields—stood by herself, a little dog in her arms; she was murmuring to herself, "I am thirsty, I am very thirsty;" and as I told her that soon she would have something to eat and drink she huddled the

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dog in her arms and said to me, with a certain proud defiance:

"Don't touch my little dog, madame; even your soldiers were afraid of him."

It was a lamentable little animal, the little dog that had struck terror to the hearts of Prussian soldiers.

"You are not now in Germany," I told her; "these soldiers are Swiss soldiers."

For a moment she looked as if she could not believe me. Then she said:

"Switzerland? No longer any Germans? After these months we are among friends?" She turned and cried out loudly in her cracked old voice:

"Children, children, we are no longer among the Germans; we are in Switzerland, among friends!"

The news spread down the platform, "No more Germans!" They could talk freely.

Among every group through which one passed, reassuring them, asking them to have patience for a moment, telling mothers who asked for a little water with which to wash their children's faces that all their wants should be attended to shortly, one heard the stories of an invasion.

As I look back on the successive days when I met these train-loads of people, the impression it has left on me is as though a flood had passed over me—a flood of stories, differing only in detail, of terror, of pillage, of destruction, and also of massacre, for in every one of the villages the civil population suffered.

"They shot seventeen in our village, and made us assemble while we saw our men killed." "They said we fired on them, but it was only others of their own regiment coming up. How should we fire? Directly after the mobilization we were required to bring our arms to the *Mairie*." "Our wounded were in the church when they set our village on fire, and they wouldn't let us save them."

Again and again the stories repeated themselves—the flames of a burning town crimson against the sky of night, and a frightened population fleeing in terror. Again and again the stories of the shooting of young men. It was worse when children told you these stories.

"They shot my brother; he was fifteen—they shouldn't have shot him. I saw it from the window. Poom! poom!—they shot. He was running from them, and he fell in the street."

That day and subsequent days they talked about the days of the invasion as though it had been yesterday; those days of fire and blood stood out in their minds so that all the months of suffering and starvation in between seemed as nothing. First came the days of terror and destruction and long months of living among the enemy's soldiers, and then the sudden, violent uprooting.

There were other stories, too, of villages in a cross-fire. "We do not know if it was their bombs or ours which set fire to our towns and killed so many of us."

There were children there who had seen their parents and family killed by shell fire. There was an old man, the only survivor from the flames of his dwelling. His family had taken shelter in the cellar, the fire raged above their heads, and he said he had been saved by an unwelcome miracle. They told their stories simply, repetitiously, using the same expressions over and over again, until the meaning of war for such people as these was burned into one's heart.

As one saw successive groups of these people it seemed incredible that one was not in the face of some awful cataclysm of nature. A flood or an earthquake which had affected only a few thousand souls and which had resulted in so much death and such loss would have moved the whole civilized world to pity. Had a scant thousand lost their homes, and because of some impassable flood had had to be sent over Switzerland back to France, the world would have rung with this loss. To-day the fate of the *évacuées* is, and it will remain, a mere detail in the vaster cataclysm of war. The suffering of the civil population has been vast; the fate of the refugees has been attended with many deaths. The stories of the pitiful bands of homeless people wandering about the roads of France and Holland or waiting on the quays of Ostend, the vaster suffering in the cold of the inhabitants of Poland—all these things are so familiar to us that the fact of some hundreds of thousands of people being driven out of their homes is nothing to tell of. They say in France that the fate of these unfortunates is but an every-day story, part of the inevitable consequences of war, were it not for its political significance.

As the band of five hundred people were taken out in groups, as they at last realized that they were among friends, the hunted look left their faces, the expression of remoteness—as though in the face of this fresh disaster they had retired into some inner fastness of suffering—became softened.

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The young girls of Schaffhausen, dressed in a white linen uniform, a red band with the white cross of Switzerland around their sleeve, took little babies from their tired mothers' arms and carried them. The older women of the welcoming committee got their groups in order to take them to the various places where they would find rest and refreshment.

While these convoys of *évacuées* are taken through Switzerland under the military authorities, committees of women have been formed in each of the towns where their trains stop. The Mayor of Schaffhausen, M. Spahn, has done a splendid work of organization. There are Red Cross nurses in attendance at the stations and hospital beds waiting for the sick. At present the condition of the trains is much better than it was at first, and the time for the journey has been so greatly lessened that there is much less suffering and illness than at first. There is not a detail that could make this heartrending pilgrimage easier that has not been thought out by the generous women and men of Switzerland.

The first thing that any one would naturally require after so long a journey would be hot coffee and bread, so presently they had the refugees all at wide tables that had been prepared in various parts of the town. By the time they had sat down at the tables and were served with coffee they seemed almost gay.

There remains with me a picture of one mother with two little girls gravely teaching her children table manners. She was as calm and placid as though in her own home. The heavens might fall, one gathered, and yet she would find occasion to teach her children the graces of life. After the long months of military rule it seemed as though their hearts were filled to bursting at the loving-kindness of their Swiss friends.

While the coffee and bread were being disposed of, the young girls were bathing one batch of protesting babies after another in great tubs downstairs, and then dressing them from head to foot in clean, new clothes, and bringing them back to delighted mothers. All the very little children are bathed this way and fitted out new; then the wants of the older people in the matter of clothes are attended to. The coffee finished, they are taken to a building once used for a theater and dancing place, and now transformed into a species of big store—only a free store. On counters are put out all the garments a man or a woman may need—shoes in one place, big velveteen trousers and blouses in another, women's underwear and stockings for women and children on another counter.

Most of these women help themselves at first very sparingly, with delicacy, and have to be urged to outfit themselves completely. The clothes are sent in great car-loads by the French Government, but all the little extra things—scarfs, aprons, handkerchiefs, stockings of a better quality, baby clothes, as well as a toy of some sort for each one of the children—these are all supplied by the thoughtful kindness of the Swiss people, and it is no light task to supply a thousand of these daily.

Especially are the layettes attended to, and also there are pillows to support the littlest babies. All proper Swiss and German children spend their first months on a large bed pillow, and, the French Government having neglected these necessary things, the Swiss ladies have furnished them.

There is one woman, whose name I wish I might know, who has furnished over fifty layettes which she has made herself and packed with the exactness of a mathematical puzzle into a little basket. These are for the expectant mothers, and with each of these layettes made with such care, with such love, there is a letter of greeting to the mother and child. Somewhere in Switzerland is a woman who, from the amount of work she has done, cannot cease to yearn over the mothers that must bear children at these times; who must, from the amount of work she has done, have given up every moment of leisure that she has for this work of pure love. Also in the little town of Schaffhausen do all these women give up their leisure; for if the French Government sends the garments, they must unpack them, they must distribute them, supplement them, meet the daily trains, dress the children. Schaffhausen cares for five hundred a day, Zurich for five hundred more; but the train-load at Zurich passes through Schaffhausen at five in the morning, and each morning finds a group of girls there ready to minister to the women and babies. Each town at which the trains of the *évacuées* stop finds the faithful group of women with little gifts of fruit, of cooling drinks, and with words of welcome and cheer and friendship—at Berne, Lausanne, and finally at Geneva—whence they must go to Annemasse, where they are finally repatriated.

The whole group of five hundred dine substantially after they receive their clothing,

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and leave during the evening at half-past eight for their all-night journey to Geneva. They leave with hope dawning again in their hearts, refreshed in soul and body; they leave singing the "Marseillaise" and crying, "*Vive la Suisse!*" and their friends who see them off cry to them, "*Vive la France!*"

On the train go with them a trained nurse and a group of women to attend to their wants and the wants of the children through the night. Love, pity, and devotion seem to be an evergreen in the spirits of these Swiss people, not the sporadic and quickly withered blossom it is with most of us.

But, in spite of the new courage born in them, the *évacuées* question perpetually: "What next for us? We are going back to France, it is true; but what shall we do once we are there?"

The Swiss woman who was with me as I saw them off summed up the questions that each one of them old enough to think put to themselves:

"Each night as I see the train off," she said, "I must think what will happen to them. They will have no work in France, they will get their allocation from the Government and be quartered with strange people. They are accustomed to work, they love their homes, and now their life is taken from them."

A STUDY OF PROHIBITION IN KANSAS

BY FLORENCE FINCH KELLY

In recent years Kansas has furnished the chief ammunition for those who have battled over the question: Can prohibition prohibit? Both anti-saloon men and liquor advocates have utilized the experience of Kansas in the prosecution of their respective campaigns. In a later issue The Outlook will publish an article by the Governor of Kansas, the Hon. Arthur C. Capper, dealing with the use and misuse of Kansas statistics.—THE EDITORS.

PROHIBITION pays in Kansas. That is why Kansas stands behind her prohibitory law with practically the full force of public opinion. A generation ago she adopted prohibition for the saving of her soul. Now she enforces it for the fattening of her body. For it is true that at the present time the law is enforced in the Sunflower State as efficiently as any law governing human conduct is enforced in any part of this country. One can hardly say too emphatically that prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, as far as it is humanly possible, the sale of intoxicants. Moreover, it has educated a community of nearly two million people out of the belief that they want to drink, or need to drink, or that there is any reason for drinking alcoholic beverages.

Kansas put prohibition into her State Constitution thirty-five years ago, but it was nearly twenty-five years before the State as a whole came to the conclusion that it wanted the law enforced. In the meantime it had been effective in some parts of the State where the local sentiment was strongly in its favor. But elsewhere many means were found for its evasion, and in nearly all the larger cities and many of the small towns there was developed a monthly fining system which allowed the saloons to carry on their business openly. About ten or twelve years ago a sudden change became manifest in the general attitude toward the law and toward the liquor business. Rapidly and effectively prohibition began to be made a reality for the whole State. The answer to my inquiries for the cause of this sudden right-about-face that was given by the Hon. Charles F. Scott, for ten years a Kansas Representative in Congress, was concurred in by many others.

"In 1885," said Mr. Scott, "the Legislature passed a law, moved thereto by the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, requiring that instruction be given in every public school and to every pupil concerning the evil effects of alcoholic beverages upon the human system. The children who grew up under this training came to believe, as they did the multiplication table, that wine and brandy and beer and whisky are bad for the human stomach and brain and body. And when they began to take their part in public affairs they

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furnished the personal conviction and the public sentiment that finally made the law effective."

Some people thought that the object-lessons provided by those parts of the State where the law was respected had been a factor, but it was generally admitted that it was not until—to quote Mr. John S. Dawson, a recent Attorney-General of the State—"the one-gallused, freckle-faced, barefooted boys" who had been studying the physiological effects of alcohol reached man's estate that the forces arrayed against the liquor traffic became really dynamic.

One of the first things they did was to stop the sale of liquor for "medical, scientific, and mechanical purposes," which had been allowed by the prohibition amendment. This, which has been called "the most drastic prohibition law in the world," kicked the drug-store saloon out of the State and closed up tight a wide gap which had previously existed for the sale of liquor.

Two years later the Legislature passed a law making a second conviction for liquor-selling a penitentiary offense; and the first conviction, which came quickly, sent the criminal to the State Penitentiary for nine years.

Next came the law compelling every common carrier to file in the county clerk's office a record of all liquor packages it brings into the county, with the names of the consignees. This law, I was told by every one with whom I talked, has been wonderfully effective, having put a stop to the surreptitious importation and selling of liquors on commission by express and railway station agents.

The "persistent offender" act made a separate offense of each sale of liquor, so that if a man sells fifteen glasses of whisky, although they may all be to the same person and all within an hour, he can be convicted upon each sale and sent to the penitentiary under the cumulative sentence.

Last winter's Legislature passed two new laws meant to serve as quickeners of both municipal and personal consciences. One makes any incorporated city liable to a suit for damages for injuries resulting to any person by reason of the sale of liquor within its limits, and the other puts the same liability upon the owner of property where liquor is sold.

It is an interesting series of experiments in legislation. What are the results?

In Kansas one hears about three classes of liquor-selling—saloons, joints, and bootleggers. As for the first, there are no saloons in the State.

When the student body of the State Normal School at Emporia was questioned last spring, it developed that only eighty-eight out of the total number of twelve hundred had ever seen a saloon in Kansas. Only fifty-six knew what was meant by the blinds of a saloon. Of the three hundred and fifty pupils in the high school of Iola, a little city of ten thousand inhabitants in the southeastern part of the State, more than a hundred had never seen a saloon anywhere, and to all but nineteen of the whole number saloon blinds were a mystery of which they had never heard before.

When I asked the registrar of the State University how many of the nearly one thousand new students entering each year he would estimate had never seen a saloon, he answered without hesitation that nearly all of those who were from Kansas, and had never visited other States, had never seen an open shop for the sale of liquor.

Ex-Governor George H. Hodges, who knows the State thoroughly from border to border, in answer to a similar question about its young people under twenty-five, said that nine hundred thousand, or about half the total population, would be a true estimate of those who had never seen a saloon in Kansas. "The generation that is now growing up," Governor Hodges added, "hardly knows what liquor looks like."

Kansas City, Kansas, just across the line from Kansas City, Missouri, had about ninety thousand population when, in 1906, Attorney-General Coleman decided that its liquor shops must be cleaned up. Almost the whole city resisted the attempt. A delegation of prominent citizens—lawyers, bankers, merchants, real estate dealers, manufacturers, politicians—went to him and argued, begged, and threatened. They told him that he would drive business away and ruin the city and make defeat sure for his party at the next election. Mr. Coleman told them that he was sorry, but he had sworn to enforce the laws and he meant to do so. Mr. Charles W. Trickett, a prominent lawyer of the city, was made a special Attorney-General and put in command. This is the story he told me of what happened:

"In June, 1906, Kansas City, Kansas, a manufacturing town with a large population of foreigners, had more than two hundred

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open saloons and a mayor whose platform when elected had been, 'Damn the Constitution and laws of Kansas.' In thirty days there was not a saloon in the city and there has been none since.

"First we collected evidence and then we filed injunctions against saloon-keepers, bartenders, and owners of property and arrested them for contempt of court if they continued to do business. Others took their places, and the breweries, which owned the saloons, boasted that they could get new men as fast as I arrested old ones, and that they would be doing business when I was in my grave. The next move, by order of the Court, to enforce its injunctions, was to padlock the doors of sixty soloons. The liquor men all knew that under final judgment the costly fixtures of these saloons would be destroyed, and they began to hustle their property out of the State. Each one of the more than two hundred saloons contained from two to four wagon-loads, and for days every transfer wagon in the city was engaged in this work. The streets were choked with them, all loaded with saloon fixtures and making a bee line for Missouri.

"One man defied the Court, pulled the padlocks from his saloon door, and opened for business. His place was open just long enough for us to collect evidence, and then he was arrested for contempt of court. He spent eighteen months in jail, paid a fine of $1,500, and gave a bond to obey the injunction in future. That was warning enough for the rest of them. All this was nine years ago, and there has not been since then an open saloon in Kansas City, Kansas. We have no joints in the city, and the amount of liquor sold in any other way is so small as to be insignificant."

Mr. Trickett tells the story as calmly as if he were narrating the events of a Sunday-school picnic. But those who were onlookers say that the city boiled and raged with excitement. Several attempts were made on his life, property owned by him was burned, his residence was once set on fire, and at another time the attempt was made to blow it up. A mob of two hundred men tried to take him from his home and lynch him, but half a dozen friends rushed to his aid and with shotguns they held the mob at bay.

It is generally thought that to enforce prohibition it is necessary to have behind it an almost unanimous public sentiment. But the quick, sharp, and decisive battle in Kansas City, Kansas, and its lasting results prove ex-Attorney-General Dawson's contention that "it takes just three men to do it—a judge, a sheriff, and a prosecuting attorney."

Equally complete was the routing of the saloons throughout the State. But until this year the secret places known as "joints" have kept going in a few of the larger cities. Last spring Attorney-General Brewster started a determined war against the joints and jointists, which has already almost exterminated them. In Wichita dwelt a husband and wife who had been running a joint for ten years. Over and over again they had been arrested, fined, and the husband sent to jail; but their place had never been closed for more than a few hours at a time. But the persistent offender law and its energetic enforcement made life as a jointist too difficult even for them, and last spring they gave up. Leavenworth, a city of twenty thousand, with the military reservation close beside it, had been full of joints ever since the saloons were driven out, because, the Attorney-General told me, the city government had allowed its police to feel sure that they could safely look at a keg of liquor going into a house and not see it. He inaugurated a campaign against the jointists so vigorous that the city government saw new light and hastened to help. The mining towns along the Missouri border in the southeastern part of the State, where the joints have heretofore been undisturbed, are also being cleaned up.

The saloon finally passed out of existence in Kansas nearly ten years ago, and the joint is rapidly going the same way. There remains only the bootlegger, a feeble sort of mosquito lawbreaker not often found far from the eastern border, and mostly limiting his activities to a region within a radius of fifty miles from Kansas City. He and the few bottles of bad whisky he carries in a suit-case into whatever slum-like quarter a town may have are a problem solely for the local police, who are everywhere so vigilant against him that his operations are usually stopped very quickly.

The evidence seemed to me to be conclusive that the sale of liquor within the borders of Kansas has been rapidly growing less and less and has almost reached the vanishing-point. But those who wish to use it quietly at home can buy it in small quantities outside the State and have it sent to them by express. It is impossible even to guess at the amount that is thus brought in and consumed, for the

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record that is kept in the county clerk's office specifies only the number of packages, not the amount of their contents. But one sees so little sign anywhere in the State of the drinking of intoxicating liquors that it is impossible to believe that much comes into the commonwealth in this way.

A recent order by Governor Capper to the new Civil Service Commission, which took office on the 1st of July, indicates that there is some recourse to this source of supply and also that there is a determination to reduce it as much as possible. The Governor laid down the rule that the use of any alcoholic beverage by any employee of the State, from government official to day laborer, will be sufficient ground for discharge.

Last year there were in the whole State 653 convictions for liquor-selling, of which two-thirds were in five counties containing most of the larger cities, where the brewing interests, located in other States, were fighting to enable the local jointists to maintain a foothold. These convictions, less by a hundred than those of the previous year, represent the fruits of an increasingly rigorous enforcement of the law.

With the exception of a small contingent, mostly of German birth, the sentiment of the State is solidly behind the prohibitory law. At the election last fall one candidate for Governor ran on a platform declaring against the principle of prohibition and demanding the resubmission of the question to the popular vote. His personal and business standing was high, but out of the total vote of 528,000 he received only 47,000 ballots—less than one-tenth. This excerpt from a letter written by the president of a large and prosperous National bank puts into terse statement the convictions of nine-tenths of the people of the State:

"The beauty of the present situation is that this question has got beyond the temperance fanatics and has back of it the sober common sense of the people. I feel that the benefits have become so apparent and so vast that a man of ordinary intelligence who has ever lived in a prohibition State is absolutely forced to the conclusion that it is an immense advantage over the old system in every way."

The people of Kansas believe, practically all of them, that prohibition has been a large and important factor in bringing about the remarkable prosperity of the State and the remarkably general distribution of that prosperity. According to the Census Bureau, their per capita wealth is $2,525, and one cannot travel about the State extensively without feeling that that figure comes wonderfully near to being an actual per capita possession. Everywhere the people will tell you that the elimination of alcoholic drinks has increased the efficiency of individuals and communities and has lessened the production of the incompetent, shiftless, deteriorating elements of the social body. The towns and small cities are tidy, prosperous, and most attractive. The Hon. J. T. Botkin, Secretary of State, who has lived in Kansas for forty years, and knows all parts of it as he does his own dooryard, told me that practically all these little cities have paved business streets, cement or brick sidewalks, modern school buildings, sewerage systems, water and electric-light plants. "But," he added with emphasis, "this was true of very few of them until after the State began to enforce the prohibitory law."

One tiny place which I visited, typical of hundreds of such little towns, has a population of only eight hundred, but it oils its tree-shaded streets as often as they need it, has an electric-light plant worth $30,000, and a large graded-school house with a six-acre playground that cost $28,000. It has no city debt and has never had a saloon.

Some months after Mr. Trickett and his co-workers had driven the saloons out of Kansas City, Kansas, he made a thorough investigation of the results. Grocers and dry-goods merchants said their business had improved, a big shoe firm told of a large increase in the sales of footwear for women and children, dealers in lumber and other building materials were rushed to meet the growing demand, and furniture stores were busier than they had ever been before. Within the first year the bank deposits increased by a million and a half dollars. The chief of police told him that cases of wife-beating, destitution, thieving, and other offenses were not half so numerous as formerly, the work of the police and district courts dwindled rapidly, and there was a big decrease in the number of cases of dependent poor. The Juvenile Court, which formerly had had to assist many children every month, had but two applications in six months. When the public schools opened in the fall, after the crusade in July, instead of the usual yearly increase of eight teachers, eighteen new ones had to be provided, so many children had

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been released from the necessity of working and were being sent to school instead. When a rumor—not based on fact, however—was circulated that the vigorous enforcement of the law was to be relaxed, a delegation of prominent men, most of them the same ones who had tried to stop the closing crusade, rushed to the Attorney-General's office and said: "For God's sake, don't let that rotten order of things return to Kansas City! The town was never so prosperous as now, and we want to keep it so!"

Last year thirty-two of the one hundred and five counties had no inmates in their county farms or poorhouses, and the land had been rented to farmers. In eleven counties the jails had been empty. The percentage of insanity has steadily fallen since prohibition began to be made effective, and the percentage of this insanity due to alcohol is very low. In New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and several other States it runs from 8 to 14 per cent. In Kansas it is 3.2 per cent.

I asked a great many people if they knew of any young fellow entering manhood during the last ten years, since prohibition became generally effective, who had gone to the bad through drink. In each case the person questioned would stop to ransack his memory and then say, "No, I can't think of a single one." Those who knew Kansas in former times were likely to add, "But in the old days there were plenty of them." Chancellor Frank Strong, of the State University, which has nearly three thousand students, told me that there is so little drinking among them that one could hardly make a comparison with other universities, "because the sense of relativity drops out." He said that since prohibition had been enforced throughout the State there has been a steady advance in the character values, the mental and moral standards, of the young men and women students. He was emphatic in his conviction that "the exceptional cleanliness of our student body and its high standards are due very largely to prohibition and the effective enforcement of the prohibitory law. I have lived," he added, "in New England, New York, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, and Kansas, and I consider the Kansan to be more efficient, man for man, to have more wealth-producing capacity, than the citizen of any other State with which I am familiar, and I believe this superior efficiency to be due to the practical elimination from the State of the drinking habit."

I saw and heard more evidence than it is possible to adduce here that prohibition has, as Chancellor Strong said, practically eliminated the habit of drinking from the entire State. It has, for instance, been years since liquor of any sort was served at a public dinner in Kansas. A man of prominence both locally and in the Nation told me of traveling a little while before through the State in a special train with several railway officials and a number of men of consequence in various ways. "A dozen years ago," he said, "there would have been various liquors, and most of the men would have drunk cocktails, highballs, and such other concoctions as they favored. But during the whole afternoon neither whisky, wine, beer, nor anything of the sort was in evidence. Cigars were passed and there was plenty of ice-water for the thirsty. But apparently nobody wanted or even thought of anything stronger."

One of the most interesting results of ten years of effective prohibition in Kansas is the fact that it has created a wonderful solidarity of sincere sentiment in its favor, that it has educated an entire great community out of all desire for or interest in intoxicating drinks. My investigation convinced me that it would be as easy to topple Gibraltar into the sea as to overthrow prohibition in Kansas.

One phase of the situation, however, is deplorable. It would be too much to say that for it prohibition is responsible, but inasmuch as that policy has helped to produce the material prosperity and the conviction of superiority that prevail, it must be held to be an indirect contributing factor.

The Kansas I knew in my young days, where I grew to womanhood, was eager, aspiring, a lover of ideas, a believer in ideals. She had faith in the things that nourish and develop the intellect, that vitalize and exalt the spirit. The Kansas of to-day is smugly self-complacent, proud of her material possessions, given to chanting her own praises, intent on the luxuries and pleasures she can buy with her wealth. She has grown so avariciously self-indulgent that she counts every dollar wasted that cannot be seen to result quickly in two new dollars or more to add to personal enjoyment. Partisan politics has seized upon this debasing attitude toward life, and developed it into a political cult which teaches that the most deserving public service is the lowering of taxation. The leading political parties vie with each

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other before the electorate in a policy of civic stinginess that pinches and starves many of the State institutions, notably those of higher learning, until they are in a fair way to be economized out of existence. Even the value of the State University is questioned on the ground that its graduates sometimes go to other States to live, and so do not add to the material wealth of Kansas.

Last year the value of Kansas products amounted to $800,000,000, and the deposits in State and National banks totaled over $204,000,000. Kansas taxpayers spent $30,000,000 for automobiles. But the Legislature plumed itself upon cutting a thick slice off the appropriation for the State University, a slice that saved the taxpayers eleven cents per thousand dollars.

Truly Kansas is prosperous—she is wallowing in prosperity. The State has done an inestimable service to civilization by proving that it is possible to eliminate the liquor habit and the liquor traffic and the liquor attitude of mind, and by showing how much that elimination increases human efficiency, general prosperity, and moral standards. Can she not add another service by proving that prosperity need not sink a community in materialism, lower its ideals, and extinguish its belief in the value of the things by which man's spirit rises to new achievements and new power?

If she cannot, she may yet cause it to be said that it is better for man's body to be sometimes drunken, if in the intervals his spirit be free and aspiring, than for his body to be always sober but his spirit sodden with wealth.

WHAT ONE WOMAN THINKS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

BY MARY YOUNGS

SHOULD Jeremiah rise up to-day in the market-place, rending his garments for the wrath to come, or Ezekiel, chanting of calamity from between the amber-flaming cherubim, we would say, "What pessimistic old gentlemen they are!" and go to the movies to take our minds off their disagreeable remarks.

America is not a nation of cowards, nor is it the home of a race of brothers to the ox, bovine and bewildered in the face of terror. But there has been for the past twenty years or more a tendency towards optimism and ease, which is all very well so long as it does not go too far, but which in every line of thought is undermining the old austere ideal of facing and conquering one's foes.

It is fifty years and more since this Nation as a whole has known any times that tried men's souls; it is fifty years and more since the whole people has felt a grinding pressure and a crushing blow; and it is fifty years of prosperity and peace, and not a fundamental rottenness of soul, that have endangered our country and made the cry of "peace at any price" the National disgrace it is to-day.

We need not blame the pacifist who pleads for disarmament. We need not blame the college man who objects to rude and unpleasant war; nor the satisfied citizen who guesses nobody'll bother us in his lifetime, and after that he won't be here to worry. We feel sure that each and every one of them would take up his pitchfork, his baseball bat, or his office ruler and die fighting a well-equipped invader with the courage of the pioneers, if the call came; but for the spirit which *now* makes them talk against preparedness, shout for ignoble peace, and shut their eyes to the agony of others we must blame, not the individual, but the carefully inculcated lesson of those years of calm, that all we need to do is to turn a smiling face to the world, and there shall be no more death nor any more sorrow nor sighing.

That we have done well in advancing beyond the reign of terror and in ruling our lives and the lives of others more by love and less by fear than did our fathers of old few will deny. That we have still far to go on the road to brotherhood and true democracy, that we have much to learn before we can call ourselves wise and loving in our dealings with our fellow-men, is also true. That in some respects the pendulum has already

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swung too far, and our lives are too full, not of the wise love that "sees as God sees, and with infinite wisdom has infinite pardon," but of a mistaken softness and sentimentality, we must, with equal honesty, confess.

We have, perhaps, *grown* beyond the point of demanding from our children an unquestioning and unreasoning obedience based only on the dictum "because I say so." Have we not, on the other hand, *shrunk* beyond demanding a quick and cheerful obedience "because it is *right*"? We have learned not to demand of our children that they shall be subservient to us without a reason; but have we learned to demand their instant response and action when there *is* a reason? We no longer wish to break their wills, but we make their lives so easy that they have no wills to break. What they want, that they must have. What they desire, that they must do. We must be the ones to make this possible. We must see that they "have easier lives than we had;" that they "begin where we left off." That they grow wiser than we, that they profit by our mistakes, and advance beyond us in freedom and in strength is right; and that in order to do so they must be more independent than were we is perhaps necessary. But is willfulness independence? Is luxury strength? Is freedom from all effort the true freedom of the spirit? It is right that they should not be cowed. But we go even further. We say that they must not be restrained in any way for fear they *may* be cowed; that they must choose their own path, and go their own gait, and—oh, no! they must not abide by their own mistakes! *We* must do that; we must stand by to guard them lest they dash their feet against a stone, and we must shield and protect them, and ignore all their wrong-doing, because if we do not we may hurt their blossoming souls and stunt their expanding individualities—there is not "too much Ego in their Cosmos;" no, their Cosmos *is* Ego!

Is it, then, any wonder that they cannot bear the thought of war? Why should they wish to fight? They have never *had* to fight! There has never been anything worth their fighting *for;* all they have desired has been given to them, and none of it is worth an effort, since no effort has been necessary in order to acquire it.

There is just one motto needed for the youth of this Nation. Familiar echo from an austere country childhood comes the phrase so often on the lips of the old-time straightforward people, "You've *got* to!" When your son goes out into the world, when you are not here to help him, when trouble and sorrow and hard work come upon him, when he is bitterly disappointed, as every human being sometimes is, how will he be able to meet the trouble? When your daughter comes up against the same sort of thing, along different lines, perhaps, but no less bitter, how can she face it? Let your son take the pleasantest path, let him evade hard work, let him shirk responsibility, let him give free rein to instincts and passions and desires; let your daughter do the same; if she marries, let her go childless rather than suffer, and slip through life as easily as she may. Teach them not to face the hard things of life; they really don't have to. And they won't want to face the hard fact of death. But they've *got* to.

And some of them find it easier to die, even, than to face just the problems of everyday living. They meet pain and temptation, sorrow and disappointment, from which our wisest love can never save them, and again and again one reads the piteous tale of how they "just couldn't stand it," and chose the by-path of death rather than the battle of life. What can they do in the swelling of Jordan?

So much for the tender bringing up of our children. Turn, then, to ourselves, our bodies and our souls.

There was a day, now blessedly past, when the ills of our bodies were treated by horrible doses, by leeches and other pleasant appliances; when our teeth were pulled with a turnscrew, and anæsthetics were unknown. That suffering should be alleviated and, when possible, prevented is unquestioned; and improvements in medicine, surgery, and anæsthesia are unmitigated blessings to the race; but that we must never suffer, that we must avoid all pain, that we must not even *think* about it—well, how do we bear it when we have "*got* to"? For bear it we do—or die.

None of us would think of going into a Marathon race without ever having run a mile. None of us would wish to undertake the scaling of a Matterhorn without ever having climbed a little hill. Why should we expect ourselves (or our children) to bear severe pain—for nearly every one is called upon to do so at least once in his life—if we have never learned to bear a small one? It is

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right to get at the cause of a pain and cure it from the foundation, but "pain-killers" for every little ache, sleeping draughts for every wakeful night, fussing over every little ill—how it takes up our time and wastes our energy! Says the New Thought, "Forget it—ignore it—deny it!" Says the Old Common Sense, "As soon as you can, cure it; while you must, bear it!"

Fill your mind with beautiful things. There is no ill, no evil. If ugly thoughts of pain or sorrow come to you, just say, "All is well, all is beautiful, all is good," and the evil thoughts will vanish. Is it a rainy day? Think only of the sunshine. Is it bitter winter? Dream of the scent of flowers. Is it burning summer? Fill your mind with thoughts of the shining snow. Are you hungry? "Buy hyacinths to feed your soul," and the hunger of your body will be forgotten. Sorrowful? Relax; let joy flow in and fill your heart. Sinful? There *is* no sin.

Can't we bear *anything?* Couldn't we muster courage enough to say: Is it raining? Let it rain; it's good for crops. Cold? It ought to be, this time o' year. Hot? It *is* uncomfortable, but can't be helped. Are you hungry? Get out and hustle for a meal. Sorrowful? Then turn and help those who are more sorrowful than yourself. Sinful? Then rise and *crush* your sin.

Surely, let us fill our own minds with cheerful thoughts. Surely, let us make the best of all our troubles. Surely, let us look upon the brightest side of things, even by main strength, if need be; let us acknowledge and overcome our difficulties; let us face and fight our drawbacks; let us hide our sorrow with a smile; let us grin—*and bear it.*

Even in to-day's religion we find this spirit of luxury and ease. God is love, and love is joy; and God is all, so all is love, and all is joyous, and all is beautiful. We are not called upon to suffer nor to fight. All we need do is to lie passive in the Everlasting Arms, and the Everlasting Mercy will encompass us about; all we need do is open wide our souls, and so the King of Glory shall come in. No more struggle, nor any thought for more than just to drift—to drift, and believe that, somehow, all is well. And as to fighting; why, Christ did not fight; he bowed his head to his tormentors, and he forgave until seventy times seven. But when he stood before Pilate, did he once recant? When he might have halted at the foot of the cross, and said, 'The world does not really matter to me, after all; this is more than I can bear; I am not the Son of God; I was mistaken; let me go!" and saved his body alive, *then* the Son of Man stood forth with shut lips *like* a man, and gave his life for what he thought was right.

It is written that he turned the other cheek when he was struck. It is nowhere written that he turned his back. It is written that he surrendered himself without a blow. It is also written that he scourged the money-changers from the Temple. It is written that he forgave the thief upon the cross, but it is not written that the unrepentant sinner went scot free. And the nearest that he ever came to breaking down was when he prayed: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt." No; Jesus of Nazareth was not a coward.

There are those who say that such hymns as "Onward, Christian Soldiers!" and "The Son of God Goes Forth to War" should be eliminated from the hymnal; that our children should not learn such warlike verses under the semblance of the teachings of the Prince of Peace. Everything violent and rude and unpleasant must be kept from them, and from all of us, lest we lose our calm poise and become belligerent, or, worse yet, uncomfortable—lest we look upon religion as militant and find excuses for a fighting spirit. Yet still the Son of God goes forth to war against ease and gluttony and sloth; against selfishness and ignorance and that dark death of the spirit which is worst of all. Can it be that we *dare* not follow in his train?

Through all his life Christ fought against the powers of darkness. Let us admit that sin is only ignorance, yet he did not sit down and dream that ignorance is bliss. He did bear with personal and physical injury, but he "cast out devils," and he preached and taught and worked and fought against that ignorance of God's law, and died to teach men how to live. He did not *want* to suffer as he did, but he knew that he had "*got* to." His followers need not lie down and trust to him to bring them home without their having to lift a finger.

But Jesus was trained to fight. He faced his hardships from his very childhood, and when he came to manhood his agony found him with courage to endure it. From his

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lifetime of poverty, toil, and sorrow he was well prepared.

In a corner of the churchyard at Bailleul lies all that was mortal of a brave, bright Kentish boy who may have been very foolish, perhaps was a silly sentimentalist, probably was ridiculously aggressive; but at least he gave to his folly "that last full measure of devotion." And this is what he left behind him, in a penciled, blurred, and muddy letter from the Belgian trenches: "When this war is over, I shall still cry, Arm! arm! arm! but take care that you use your armament in a just cause. . . . To me, who has always jogged along in a happy-go-lucky fashion, . . . taking things as I found them without inquiring into the why and wherefore, and having a code of morals the standard of which was confined to trying to 'play the game,' this war has come as a rude awakening. When I look around at the awful horrors of this scientific slaughter, . . . the question arises, 'Can there be a God to allow such a state of things?' And each time the answer comes back, and it is an answer I would beg you neutrals who look on and talk of humanity to ponder over. Yes, indeed, there *is* a God, and this is his chastening hand. Civilization has made us moderns luxurious, ease-loving, and slothful. Pleasure has become our first consideration, and now . . . we are learning our lesson, and paying dearly for it—see to it that you profit by it! Disarmament will never spell peace; there will always be one man just a little stronger than his neighbor. If you want peace, you must cultivate it from within. . . . Christianity alone will insure a *lasting* peace and good will."

We do not want a war. No thoughtful and far-seeing man ever *wants* a war, with all its hopeless horror. But what we *do* want is the spirit to meet a war if it is forced upon us, and the courage to admit that it may be forced upon us, and to prepare for it. It is not guns alone that we require; it is the men behind the guns. It is not men trained in tactics and strategy alone that we shall need; it is men trained in the essentials of McAndrews's specifications, "Law, order, duty and restraint, obedience, discipline." It is not for war alone that we should be prepared; it is for *any* contingency that may beset us as individuals or as a nation. The qualities that will help us to foresee and face personal danger, loss, disappointment, and sorrow are the same that will teach us to foresee and face a national or international crisis. The qualities that will make us strong to withstand and overcome temptation will make us strong to withstand and overcome a national peril. And the same qualities that bid us prepare to fight the battle of life will show us the wisdom of being prepared in mind, body, and estate to fight the battles of our country if required, and to face with open eyes the fact that, if not to-day, nor yet to-morrow, still some day our turn will surely come. It is not reasonable to suppose that we shall be the only nation on earth that shall *always* be at peace!

In God's name, then, let us rouse ourselves! If there are those of us to whom God is nothing *but* a name, let them arouse themselves for the sake of mankind, or, if it must come down to that, for their own sakes and their own safety. "Each in his own tongue," let us tell ourselves the truth—that we *are* lazy and careless, and but half awake; and let us, each and every one of us, men and women alike, begin to-day to train ourselves, to train our children if we have any, to teach our neighbor, and to encourage our friend in the simple rudiments of fortitude, of integrity, of endurance, of obedience to righteous discipline, so that we shall be prepared for peace, prepared for war, prepared for that weary battle men call life, and, when the last call comes, prepared to march with heads erect and shining faces straight through death, hell, and the grave.

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THE ART OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE[1]

MR. PARSONS is a noted practitioner of the art of landscape architecture, intimately acquainted with its literature, and a writer of readable English. The volume which he has produced is sound in theory and helpful in practice without being crowded with technical details. It contains a survey of the evolution of landscape architecture, explains the underlying principles of the art, and gives examples of the best practice.

The book has the additional merit of familiarizing the reader with the literary classics, ancient and modern, on landscape architecture, including the works of Repton, Kemp, Price, Pückler-Muskau, Downing, André, and others; for wherever it could be done without too much discursiveness, Mr. Parsons has expressed himself in the form of quotations from accepted authorities. His volume, therefore, serves both as an introduction to the literature of the art and as a handbook of historical and practical information.

The author makes a strong plea for informal design and the attainment of pastoral and picturesque scenes. In the preface he says: "I have endeavored to show that landscape gardening has been, and is, the result of an evolution and growth of an important art, based on the deepest instincts of human nature.

"Above most other arts landscape architecture is based on nature, and my own particular function in this book I conceive to be to point out how and why the art should be practiced on natural lines, and something of the degree to which this course, in spite of such seeming divergence, is supported by well-recognized authorities."

In carefully selected quotations from the writings of recognized authors Mr. Parsons shows that landscape gardening is a fine art, like poetry, music, painting, sculpture, and architecture, capable of producing varied emotions, and that the inexhaustible resources of nature provide opportunities for the highest development of imaginative sensibility.

The scope of the volume is indicated by the table of contents, viz.: Introduction, The Laying Out of a Park or Estate, Size and Extent of an Estate, Enclosures, Location of Buildings, Grass Spaces, Roads and Paths, Water, Islands, Rocks, Grading and Shaping Grounds, Plantations, Maintenance, Gardens, Public Parks, Choice Trees and Shrubs, Bibliography, and Index.

The chapters on Rocks, Grading and Shaping Grounds, Plantations, Maintenance, and Trees and Shrubs are particularly helpful. The author's thorough training and his long and varied experience make his comments on all horticultural matters very valuable. There are few who are so well qualified to write on the materials used in the making of landscape as is Mr. Parsons. The illustrations are interesting and those of Central Park are exceptionally good.

Mr. Parsons's decided leaning to and sympathy for the informal design of the naturalistic school is very evident. This is fortunate in one respect, as the importance of design in the development of natural gardens and landscape is frequently overlooked by enthusiastic amateurs. The materials which are used in these creations—soil, greensward, trees and shrubs, water, hills and valleys—are so common and familiar that few have any doubts or fears in regard to their ability to use and dispose of them in the creation of landscape and gardens. The value and importance of design in formal landscape architecture are more generally understood and recognized.

In his great sympathy and zeal for naturalistic effects, Mr. Parsons has not adequately expressed the importance and beauty of formal design in landscape architecture. There are many cases in which only a formal design would be appropriate.

Mr. Parsons brings out what is true of every art—that a full appreciation and enjoyment of landscape architecture can come only after attaining knowledge of the underlying principles and an intimate acquaintance with the best examples of the art.

[1] The Art of Landscape Architecture: Its Development and Its Application to Modern Landscape Gardening. By Samuel Parsons. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.50.

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BY THE WAY

Memories of "the little red school-house" are becoming less numerous with the passing of that institution and those who were educated in it. Senator Kern, of Indiana, is one of the men who cherish fond recollections of the small building. In a school-house of this description he earned his first nickel. He agreed to build a fire in the school-house stove every morning at least an hour before the opening of school, and to sweep up once a day. For this work he received five cents a week! He still feels that he earned it.

Canada's wheat crop is reported to be more than twice as large as last year's—about 336,000,000 bushels as against 166,000,000 last season. This increase of the crop in war time seems to match up with the statement that during great wars many more boys than girls are born, to keep the balance even and make up for the loss of males in the fighting. Here is an opportunity for some bright collegian, with a statistical bent, to investigate and write a thesis that will throw scientific light on an interesting question.

New York City's Department of Weights and Measures has begun a campaign against dishonest jewelers. The first prosecution was that of a dealer who had sold for $7 a bracelet marked "14 karat" gold. It was found to contain less than a third of one karat of gold and to be worth only $1.10. "The poorest people in the city are those who are imposed upon by this fraudulent practice," said Commissioner Hartigan, head of the Department.

The "Progressive Farmer," of Memphis, Tennessee, corrects the statement in The Outlook of October 13 that the first Boys' and Girls' Pig Club was formed in Louisiana in 1910. The first club was organized, it states, in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, by Professor Hugh Critz, of the Mississippi Agricultural College, and Mr. W. H. Miller, in the latter part of 1909. The priority of Mississippi as to this honor is supported by affidavits. Louisiana papers please copy!

An interview with Napoleon's brother Joseph, from a hitherto unpublished manuscript, appears in "Harper's Magazine." It throws an interesting side-light on Napoleon's directness of speech. Joseph was sent for by the Emperor. "On my arrival," says the narrative, "... being a man of few words and little ceremony, he abruptly said: 'I have sent for you, Joseph, to make you King of Spain'!"

"You are invited to attend the annual meet of the National Fox Hunters of America." What a seductive invitation to come to an editor's desk! And surely those who can attend will have the best of times, for the invitation comes from a Southern town—Columbia, Tennessee—and it is the small towns that know how to treat their guests well and have the will to do it. One is privileged to bring horses and dogs with him, "decorated automobiles" are to meet visitors, and the red foxes themselves are said to be preparing to "enjoy the royal sport." The invitation must be declined with regrets, and with congratulations to those who can accept it.

Does any game grip its devotees as does golf? An incident described in the "Golfers' Magazine" gives a significant answer to the question. During an intercollegiate game in England a blinding snow-storm came up. One of the players, Norman F. Hunter, was not to be driven off. He played on until, as he was driving, his club slipped from his grasp and disappeared into the blizzard. It could not be found again until the following day, when it was discovered fifty yards from the spot where it had been flung into the gale.

A huge ocean-going ferry-boat that will carry thirty-eight freight cars is to be built for the traffic between Key West and Havana. The present facilities for transporting freight between these prospering ports are inadequate.

A writer in the "House Beautiful" praises the work of an old-time New England clockmaker, Lemuel Curtis, concerning whom little is known, but whose "banjo" clocks speak for themselves. The Red Lion Inn of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, possesses a fine example. These clocks were not only extremely ornamental, but were excellent timekeepers, and are said to be highly valued by collectors.

An aftermath of the disastrous floods in the South comes in this statement from the colored principal of the Utica Industrial Institute, Mississippi: "Twelve years ago, single-handed and alone, I began uplift work among my people here in the black belt of Mississippi. The result is an institution with 400 students. . . . The recent floods have so changed the course of the large stream lying between us and our railroad station that it is now impossible for us to reach the station until we can construct a bridge 250 feet long across this stream. Can you help us?"

An advertisement from a British paper indicates that wristlet watches are really being used by soldiers:

> Gents' Wristlet Watches, suitable for active service, from 10s. 6d. to 50s; ditto with luminous dials from 13s. to 55s.

An American daily prints this somewhat belligerent advertisement from a firm who call themselves "labor adjusters:"

> Guards Wanted.—Big men; thoroughly experienced; strike work; ex-army men preferred.

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